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## END OF CONGRESS AT HAND AS THE COTTON BILL IS AGREED UPON

Failing to Muster Two-Thirds Vote in House to Pass Wool and Free List Again Democrats Give Up

### MR. TAFT WARNED

Speaker Clark Laments President's Lack of Wisdom and Says Issue Will Continue to November, 1912

WASHINGTON—Adjournment of Congress on Tuesday or Wednesday was assured today by the action of the ways and means committee, which by a strict party vote decided to accept the Senate amendment to the House cotton bill, to report the measure to the House today and to call it up for action on Monday.

The amendments accepted were revisions of the iron and steel, cotton machinery and chemical schedules, and an amendment providing for free coal from Canada.

This is the final tariff bill of the Democratic program and action upon it in the House will end the session.

The cotton bill and the compromise resolution admitting Arizona and New Mexico to statehood are practically the only questions to be disposed of as the resolution for direct election of United States senators will probably go over in conference until next session.

The Senate had practically nothing to do today but wait on the House.

"We have tried to put our tariff bills over the President's head and have failed twice," said Mr. Underwood. "There is no use fighting it out any longer. As soon as we pass the cotton bill and amendments we will be ready to go. The President may then veto the measure. We will not be here to discuss it."

The Senate, by passing the Flood-Smith resolution providing for statehood for New Mexico and Arizona, on a basis acceptable to President Taft, cleared away all its business and adjournment is assured, in the view of leaders of both parties in both houses.

On the motion to pass the measure over the wool veto there were 227 affirmative votes, 22 of them insurgent Republicans and one independent Republican, while the negative votes were 129. The motion to override the veto on the free list failed of a two-thirds majority also, the vote being 226 to 127.

Speaker Clark was given an ovation from both sides of the House when he left the chair and took the floor to end the discussion. The climax of his address was reached when he said:

"The President has a right to veto this bill if he wants to. I am not quarreling with him. I am lamenting his lack of wisdom as his personal friend. He has raised an issue that will rage with unabated fury until the close of the polls in November, 1912."

This was the signal for such an outburst as seldom has been known in the halls of Congress. It was genuine. The 22 insurgents who stood on their former record and voted to pass the wool bill over the President's head were: Anderson, Davis, Lindbergh, Miller, Steenerson and Volstead of Minnesota; Hanna and Helgeson of North Dakota; Haugen, Hubbard and Woods of Iowa; Kent of California; Norris of Nebraska; Jackson,

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## ASKS ARLINGTON STREET EXTENSION

As a part for his plan for the increased use of the Charles river esplanade, Mayor Fitzgerald said today that Arlington street should be extended to connect with the road along the basin.

Only one house would have to be torn down to accomplish this, as Nos. 95 and 97 Beacon street are already razed. The mayor says he will take it up with the city council at once. The lowest estimate for the extension is \$125,000.

## ATWOOD IS DELAYED ON FLIGHT BY STRONG WINDS NEAR ERIE, PA.

Boston Aviator Rises 150 Feet at Fairview but Comes Down and Announces He Will Try Again at 6 p. m.

### TALKS OF HIS TRIP

Cleveland to Erie Leg Has Been Hardest Going Since He Left St. Louis on Monday, Owing to Air Currents

ERIE, Pa.—Atwood flew from Fairview to Erie, arriving here at 12:05 o'clock. He previously announced that he would not fly until 6 o'clock.

ERIE, Pa.—Attempting to resume his cross-country flight to New York city today—his sixth day out of St. Louis—Harry N. Atwood ascended about 150 feet at Fairview, Pa., at 10:35 a. m., and then came down, declaring the wind was too strong.

He announced that he would not leave Fairview, where he landed last night, until 6 p. m., because of the high wind and that he would fly only to Erie, where he would remain over night.

He says he will probably come down at Dunkirk, where a fund has been raised for him.

Speaking of his trip to Fairview from Cleveland he said:

"It was one of the hardest days since I left St. Louis. The wind blew off shore and I had it on my quarter all through the trip. It made rough going and hindered my progress to no small extent."

Atwood said he did not know when he would reach New York, but expected to be there in time to win the prize money. Regarding the Boston flight, he said:

"I don't know whether I'll fly to Boston. If I do decide to start for Boston it will not be until Aug. 27."

Lack of gasoline and the approach of evening forced Atwood to land 11 miles west of Erie Friday. He alighted in a corn field at 6:10 p. m., his actual flying time for the 84 miles being 2h, 7m.

A fast mail train which left Cleveland 20 minutes after him failed to catch up. He made headway until he was 30 miles ahead of the train.

He is now 727 miles from St. Louis and 538 miles from New York, having been in the air since he left Monday 15 hours and 22 minutes.

### New Records at Chicago

CHICAGO—Breaking the world's altitude record, Oscar A. Brindley soared into the sky 11,726 feet at the aviation meet here Friday. Phillip O. Parmelee also passed the former record, reaching 10,837 feet.

Mr. Brindley, who flies a Wright biplane, is expected to be the winner of the altitude trophy to be awarded at the close of the meet. There is keen competition, however, and Brindley's

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## INQUISITOR BACK, SHOE MACHINERY INQUIRY TO GO ON

William S. Gregg, special assistant attorney-general, returned from Washington today prepared to resume the investigation of the United Shoe Machinery Company before the federal grand jury Tuesday. Mr. Gregg stated that he knew nothing about the settlement of the Shoe Machinery inquiry, as has been reported.

"The first I knew of a visit by President Winslow of the Shoe Machinery company was when I read it in the newspapers," said Mr. Gregg. "The grand jury proceedings will continue till all the evidence has been presented. The investigation will take up another week at least," he added.

## AERO ALTITUDE TROPHY AT CHICAGO



Breaking of world's record by Oscar A. Brindley increases interest in award of special prize

## NAMES F. M. CARROLL FOR SPECIAL FIRE BOARD

Mayor Fitzgerald this forenoon tendered to Francis M. Carroll the membership on the special commission to investigate the needs of the fire department which John A. Sullivan of the finance commission declined. Mr. Carroll at once accepted.

In referring to Chairman Sullivan's refusal to serve, the mayor was very caustic. He declared that it was Chairman Sullivan's duty to undertake such an investigation.

The mayor says that the finance commission, which is supposed to devise ways of keeping down the expense of the city, is now recommending an increased expense for the fire department of \$200,000. Mayor Fitzgerald will send out an official reply to the refusal of Chairman John A. Sullivan to serve as a member of the proposed commission.

Mr. Sullivan forwarded his refusal to the mayor's office late Friday afternoon, about the time the mayor sent his reply to the finance commission's recommendation that additional men be appointed at once.

The mayor declines to take the action recommended by the finance commission,

## WEST END DIRECTORS SAY BOSTON 'L' STOCK IS SAFER FOR HOLDERS

"In our judgment the first and second preferred stock of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, which you will receive, is safer than your stock would be in the West End system by itself, and is also safer than any securities that you are likely to get under any other arrangement which may be made, either before 1922 or after."

This statement is part of a circular issued Friday by the directors of the West End street railway of which Joseph B. Russell is president. Included was an opinion by John C. Gray, who is considered a leading authority on corporation law, as to the legality of the merger and the safety of the securities offered West End stockholders in exchange for their stock.

"I have studied the act of 1911, chapter 740, and have considered what is said in the circulars of Aug. 8 and Aug. 15 issued by the West End stockholders' protective committee," says Mr. Gray.

"I am clearly of the opinion that the Boston Elevated company cannot issue

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insisting that his special commission should first investigate.

Chairman Sullivan declares in his letter to the mayor that the time to act has arrived, and that there is no need of further delay in placing the fire department on the footing considered necessary by the fire commissioner and the finance commission.

He says in part: "If your honor will submit to the city council on Monday next an appropriation order for \$193,000, as recommended by the finance commission, every one of the questions you would have a new commission study, could be studied by the city council in determining the wisdom of passing the appropriation; and as the city council must finally assume a large share of the responsibility for passing or rejecting such an appropriation order, and could hear the same witnesses who would appear before the proposed new commission, it would seem to be a waste of time to submit to such a commission a problem which the city council, with the aid of competent witnesses, would be entirely able to solve."

## REPUBLICANS OF BERKSHIRE COUNTY SEEK FOR CANDIDATE TO OPPOSE SENATOR MACK

Republicans of Berkshire county are hunting for a candidate to oppose Senator John H. Mack of North Adams, Democrat, who is expected to receive a re-nomination at the hands of his party without opposition.

The Republicans in the northern part of the county are trying to induce Fred R. Whitcomb of Florida to come out for the nomination and it is understood that his candidacy will be announced soon. It is said that he would be unopposed at the primaries and that he would be given the loyal support of the Republicans against Senator Mack at the election.

Samuel P. Blagden, Col. Frank S. Richardson and former Representative Homer A. Hall, who were urged by their Republican friends to take the Republican nomination have all declined to get into the political arena this year.

Mr. Mack appears to be very strong throughout the district. He has served one term in the upper branch of the Legislature during which he was a member of the committees on legal affairs, military affairs and fisheries and game.

His work in securing the passage of the bill for the construction of a road over Hoosac mountain won him the plaudits of both Republicans and Democrats.

Next year if reelected the senator

## GRAND TRUNK LINE IN BOSTON INDORSED BY SPEAKER WALKER

Candidate for Governor Says He Favors the Project and Will Give It His Support if Elected to Office

### URGES MORE DOCKS

Declares That When Competition Is Practical It Is Preferable to Any Plan of Regulated Monopoly

"I believe that the introduction into Boston of an independent railroad system like the Grand Trunk would be a most beneficial thing for the commonwealth, and if elected Governor I shall do all in my power to encourage this project," said Speaker Joseph Walker, candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, in an interview today.

"Competition between the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad and the Grand Trunk," he continued, "would result only in the interest of the general public."

"I believe that the state should encourage the Grand Trunk to come to Boston, and to do this it should provide this road with the best dock facilities and privileges."

"It has been a question for some time whether New England can be better served by one railroad system or by many and it has been the policy of Massachusetts of late to permit consolidation of railroads, believing that greater economy and efficiency and

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## CANDIDATES FOR HEAD OF TICKET TO ADDRESS EVERETT REPUBLICANS

Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham and Speaker Joseph Walker, two of the candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor, are again to speak from the same platform at Bass Point, Nahant, this afternoon, this time as the guests of the Everett Republican city committee.

Representative Norman White, the third candidate, said today that he will not be able to join the other candidates at Nahant as he has speaking engagements in Worcester, Oxford and Webster.

All three candidates are to put in the early part of the day in preparation for campaigning next week.

Mr. Frothingham broke away from his duties as acting Governor of the commonwealth Friday afternoon long enough to take a motor trip through a portion of Plymouth county, where he was met by delegations of voters in the towns of Norwell, Hanover, Pembroke, Bryantville and Greenbush.

Representative White, who had gone to Hough's Neck, Quincy, Friday evening to lead the annual barn dance and to meet voters of the vicinity, took advantage of the postponement of the affair to deliver a 10-minute campaign speech to those assembled. He compared his labor record with that of Governor Foss, saying that employees of the latter worked from 10 to 12 hours per day, while the White employees at Cambridge have enjoyed an eight-hour day for many years.

## BILL TO CURB TRUST MONEY IN ELECTIONS SIGNED BY PRESIDENT

Publicity of All Campaign Contributions Before Bal-lots Are Cast Required Under New Law

### IN PRIMARIES, TOO

WASHINGTON—President Taft signed the campaign publicity bill today making it a law.

The new statute provides for complete publicity of campaign expenditures for candidates for the House and Senate before election, and limits the amount that

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## Features of New U. S. Law Requiring Publicity of All Campaign Contributions

CANDIDATES for the Senate must limit their expenses to \$10,000 and for the House to \$5000.

Every promise or pledge made by one of these candidates or by any one for him must be included in his filed statement.

No candidate may promise any office or place of any kind to any person to obtain his support.

Candidates shall in no way contribute to or influence the election of any candidate to the Legislature.

All contributions and the names of contributors shall be made public before election.

The law applies to primaries as well as regular elections.

## WILEY CASE TO END WITH TESTIMONY OF SECRETARY WILSON

WASHINGTON—The House investigation into the charges against Dr. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, will close, it is said today, with the testimony of Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, who is to take the witness stand on Monday.

President Taft does not expect to settle the case before the adjournment of the present session of Congress. If adjournment comes within a few days the papers in the case will be taken by the President to Beverly.

Dr. Wiley finished the presentation of his side of the controversy on Friday, saying he would do the legal work of the bureau, now carried on by Solicitor McCabe of the department, for one hundredth part of the present cost if he were only given a legal officer and a stenographer of his own.

NEW YORK—E. T. Bedford, president of the Corn Products Refining Company, denied on Friday the statement made by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, before the House committee investigating practices in the department of agriculture on Thursday, that the Corn Products Company obtained by pressure a reversal of the board of food inspection's opinion in regard to the labeling of glucose as corn syrup, when state chemists were unanimous against calling the product "corn syrup."

The count and his retinue returned at once to the Touraine.

At noon Acting Governor Frothingham and staff returned the admiral's call, and shortly afterward Mayor Fitzgerald paid his respects.

In speaking of the visitor, Mayor Fitzgerald said: "The admiral is a remarkable man. His simplicity and modesty are very impressive. There is no need to fear war with Japan with such men as he at the head of the navy. He will never seek war for its own sake. Such men are great factors in bringing about the hoped for era of universal peace."

Word was received at the office of the president of Harvard College this morning from Admiral Togo that the admiral regretted that he would be unable to pay his expected visit to the university and President Lowell.

One of the first to call upon the admiral this morning was Capt. De Witt Coffman, commandant of the Charlestown navy yard. The Japanese commander expressed his regret that he had been unable to visit the navy yard, as originally planned, and that he had to omit the naval maneuvers at Provincetown.

Admiral Togo has telegraphed Governor Bass expressing regret at his inability to accept the Governor's invitation to visit Portsmouth, where the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan was signed, and to motor through the state to the Mt. Washington hotel at Bretton Woods, where it was planned

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## CHEERING THOUSANDS GREET ADMIRAL TOGO ON BOSTON'S STREETS

Famous Japanese Visitor and Retinue Pay Official Visits to Acting Governor Frothingham and the Mayor

### RIDE THROUGH FENS

Party Presents Brilliant Spectacle in White Uniforms Trimmed With Gold Lace—Police Clear Way

Count Heihachiro Togo, vice-admiral of the Japanese navy, who is visiting Boston in his tour of the country as the guest of the nation, today made his first public appearance here since his arrival late Wednesday night. Cheered by thousands of Bostonians, the admiral and his suite made official calls at the State House and city hall and enjoyed a short automobile ride through the Back Bay fens.

The intersection of Boylston and Tremont streets was jammed with people when the admiral and his retinue in three automobiles started at 10:15 a. m. for the State House. All along the route the distinguished visitor was greeted with cheers and "banzais," and there were thousands waiting his appearance at the State House.

In the admiral's suite were Lieut. A. B. Cook, U. S. N.; Capt. T. M. Potts, U. S. N.; Chandler Hale, third assistant secretary of state; Irwin H. Wolcott, honorary Japanese consul to Boston; Commander Naomichi Taniguchi, aide to the count; Commander Tokutaro Hiraga, naval attaché of the Japanese embassy at Washington; Commander Kobeni Mitsuoka, consul-general for Japan at New York.

The party presented a brilliant spectacle, being in full uniform. Admiral Togo and his Japanese retinue were especially conspicuous in the white uniforms trimmed with gold lace and many jeweled orders glittering on their breasts.

Lieut. Gov. Louis A. Frothingham received the party at the capitol and through an interpreter paid the respects of the commonwealth to the distinguished visitor.

Count Togo replied: "I regret that I have been unable to enjoy to the fullest the hospitality tendered me by Boston. I am very glad to have met your honor."

Following the exchange of courtesies the party was photographed.

Then the party took an automobile trip through the Back Bay fens by way of Beacon street, returning via Westland avenue, Huntington avenue, Dartmouth and Beacon, and School streets to city hall, which was reached at 11 a. m.

The admiral was received by Mayor Fitzgerald and greetings exchanged through the interpreter. The mayor then presented his sons, John F., Jr., and Fred C. Fitzgerald, as well as Secretary William Leahy, Assistant Secretary Richard Field and Messenger Edward Moore.

Throughout the interview, which lasted about 10 minutes, Mayor Fitzgerald's extreme affability made the admiral appear very modest. He submitted most agreeably to the shots of the camera men, who placed their instruments upon the top of the mayor's desk.

One his way in and out of city hall the distinguished visitor was greeted with the cheers of the entire office force of city hall, who were lined up in the corridors. Outside the police had difficulty in keeping a clear space in the hundreds of people that crowded School street that the admiral might reach his automobile.

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READERS of the Monitor report great activity in passing along their copies of the Monitor

New friends are being made for clean journalism every day



SENATOR JOHN H. MACK



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Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

## BUSINESS PEOPLE AT THEIR WORK

The Business Woman

A CLEAN-MINDED young college man was given charge of the work of purchasing small supplies for a concern in the middle West. All day long there passed through his office a stream of salesmen, representing every sort and type of the men who sell goods. Most of them were fellows of intelligence, dignity and clean conversation. But a certain proportion had false conceptions of selling methods, and resorted to familiarity and vulgar stories. The tone of the office seemed to be getting lower and lower when the young man had been there several weeks. The vulgar and profane element among his visitors was not only distasteful to him, but stayed longer than was necessary for the transaction of business, and took up his time.

Matters were apparently getting beyond his control altogether when he followed a hint dropped by an older man, and had his stenographer's desk moved into the same room with his own. Immediately the whole situation changed. Visitors had to talk within earshot of a young woman. Profanity and vulgarity ceased automatically. The tone of the place was raised to a decent level. Discussion was held so strictly to business details that the time given to salesmen every day was cut squarely in half.

This incident illustrates one valuable service rendered by women in our business life today.

active into it and keep free of schemes and office politics.

A woman's judgment is often of the greatest value in business. She has a peculiar feminine insight into men and situations that is not common in men. An executive at the head of a corporation or an important department may have far-reaching insight into the future, and a broad grasp of a widely extended organization. He can figure closely on conditions this time of year hence and knows where every man under him stands this morning. But when it is necessary to form a quick decision on a man or a situation that has come up unexpectedly he can often be quite blind. His woman secretary may have little instinct for policy or organization as a whole, yet if he asks for her opinion on that particular man or situation—and many executives do—she will probably be able to throw a light on the whole affair with an opinion.

The president of a certain company was negotiating with a man whose project seemed to be perfectly straightforward, and his standing sound. The executive's woman secretary, however, said that she distrusted this man. He had light blue eyes and coal black hair for one thing. She felt, somehow, that he was not the sort of man she would

trust very far on her own account. That opinion was given her employer only when he asked for it one day, partly in jest, and she had no personal antipathy toward this person—he had always been studiously courteous to her. At first the president was inclined to make light of her opinion. But as the negotiations progressed a bit further, it came to have more and more weight with him, until finally the deal was broken off. When the man with light blue eyes and coal black hair was next heard of, it was in connection with a heavy loss sustained by another concern on his project. The woman secretary might not have been able to give chapter and verse to back up her suspicion that that man wasn't honest, but she was right. He wasn't.

Women in business nowadays often rise to a high degree of responsibility, and develop great capacity for management. Executive ability is by no means rare among them.

But the average woman's stay in business life is only temporary. Feminine thoughts seem to deal more easily with the concrete facts of today's transaction than the abstract outlines of next year's policy. A keen judge of the contrast between masculine and feminine mentality says that when the curtains catch fire a man thinks of organization and

runs to turn in an alarm for the fire department, while a woman springs at the flames and fights them with a basin of water, or a broom, or anything else that happens to be handy. So, in business, a woman's best work is usually done in handling routine and details. These are sometimes small. Modern office systems of accounting, filing, compiling information, following up people, marshaling facts, adjusting complaints and so forth involve an infinity of small detail so endless as to drive mere men to distraction. Perhaps three fourths of all such detail in American business is now delegated to the business woman, and she not only takes care of it easily, but keeps calm and cool. Even though this detail is small, it leads to great results, and beginning with the letter files and the mailing lists one finds women handling details of increasing importance in every department of business right up to those involved in the management of important departments. Woman's understanding of her own sex is also an important factor in business. For nearly every industrial and commercial concern now has work-fores of girls and women, and the masculine superintendent or executive usually finds that good management is extremely difficult without the intermediation of a tactful, sympathetic and discriminating woman assistant.

## MUCH-ABUSED MOTORIST DEFENDED

Attempt Made to Show That the Criticism Heaped Upon the Driver of the "Chariot of Progress" Is Entirely Uncalled for

THE motorist is one who drives or is driven in a motor-car and the race of motorists may be divided into two great classes, female and male. When the motorist is going slowly he may be seen, but when he is going fast his car can only be smelled. There have been other classifications of motorists, some by their friends and some by those who are not their friends. The advocate of the motorist is apt to be curiously enough one who owns, sells or uses motor cars, while the critic of this great and enlightened class is apt to be some discontented person who has been run over, or has had his fox terrier flattened by one of these chariots of progress. Cases have even been known where men have been found with so little self-respect as to object to the dust with which the passing motor car powders them, but to the pedestrian and his factious complaints we shall attend later.

## Referred to as Quadrupeds

We shrink from putting the words on paper, but a fidelity to our readers' love of realism forces us to say that some thoughtless people at times have referred to motorists as road-hogs. A moment's reflection will convince any fair man that this appellation when applied to one that drives or directs the driving of a motor-car is inherently defective in important respects. How can the useful and universal pig, the friend of man and the ornament of the breakfast-table, how can this worthy quadruped operate a motor-car? Accomplished as he is, witness the learned pig, nature has denied him those prehensile functions that are essential to the management of the operating machinery of a motor-car; how then can he grasp the steering-wheel save with his tail, in which case he must stand on his head? Although naturalists of the modern school affirm that hogs have been found sitting on the back seats of motor cars, a fact in itself that has got to be established, that has nothing to do with the proposition that they actually drive motor cars. We fear that some one has taken advantage of a simple and credulous public to spread these reports.

It may be, however, that this distinguishing epithet has been used in a figurative sense and that it is used in the sense that some motorists have not always shown the moderation and almost timid deference for the rights of others that distinguishes the wild boar and the Black Berkshire alike. Faction will go to any lengths and irritations, alas, will lead on to many intemperances of statement.

The feeling has invaded even state and municipal legislation, so that efforts have actually been made to force the motorists to contribute in some way to the cost of repairing the roads that opponents allege to have been ruined by them. We know that our readers, shocked by this attack on the plain rights of a harmless and benevolent class of men, will scarce believe this, but such we understand to be the fact. However, this wrong idea

about motorists can be exploded by calm examination, an examination from which will emerge triumphant these excellent people.

## For Whom Are Roads Made

For whom, may we ask, were the roads laid down and operated, if not for the motorists? Of course it was for these maligned citizens that these things were done. Having thus shown that this is so, it follows that the motorists ought to have full control of the roads and none of the expense. There still persists a curious superstition that in the country, that is, the territory outside of villages, towns and cities, the man afoot has a right to use the roads if he walk at the side. Once more a fallacious belief can easily be shown to be without standing. Before we proceed to display the rather neat argument by which the persecuted motorist is to be vindicated, we have to point out that the pedestrian on the country road has no right to use it if there is any chance of a motor-car using it that day, for the very obvious reason that he interferes with the motorist's convenience. We think it a pity that we should have to point this out.

In the next place, it is perfectly plain that a man that does not run a motor-car is not anybody. Now, if a man is not anybody, it follows inevitably that he is nobody. How, then, can nobody have any right in anything? It would be a sad commentary on constitutional self-government by the people if the grandeur of logic could not be invoked to justify the obliteration of a few officious rights.

## Rich Dust Freely Given

It is astounding what unfairness can be shown and suspicions harbored by the inhabitants of a place against the passing motorist; how the impression was first formed, we do not know, but to this day it does persist in forgotten, dozing Cranfords that peace and cleanliness and quiet can be claimed by these inhabitants.

The orient star of progress has yet to enlighten many backward communities and to show them how beautiful on their little flower gardens and their cleanly dress is the rich dust thrown over them by the passing motor-car. There are some selfish people who would like to use the country roads, who love a little the dignity of quiet and resent the gape and rush of ignorant pleasure seeking.

MODEL HOUSE FOR  
SCHOOL IN WEST  
PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA — Foundations have been laid for the West Philadelphia High school at Forty-eighth and Walnut streets, which will cost the board of education \$1,126,750. The contract is the largest ever awarded by the school authorities.

There will be separate structures for girls and boys, and will be the most modern, thoroughly equipped building of its kind in the country. The plans include gymnasiums, lunch rooms, domestic science kitchens, laboratories, photographic studios and dark rooms and two huge auditoriums with a seating capacity of 1200 each. The classrooms will be so constructed that they can be thrown into one study hall, and the machine shop and the manual training department in the boys' building will be fitted with all the appliances of the modern shop.

Plans which have been drawn by J. Horace Cook, superintendent of buildings, and Henry de C. Richards, chief architect of the board of education, include arrangements for heating, lighting and ventilation of the buildings, the disposal of rubbish by a subterranean passage and the installation of a system of vacuum cleaners to be operated by means of inlets located in the base boards.

The exterior will be impressive, an adaptation of the Gothic and Tudor styles of architecture, surmounted by towers rising to a height of 100 feet. The construction will be of brick, trimmed with Indiana limestone and polished granite. The two buildings will be connected by a central power plant.

The high school will be ready for occupancy next fall. The two buildings will accommodate 2400 pupils, who are now in annexes or unable to gain admission to any of the higher schools.

But in the mere matter of walking they show how little they think of others.

As a matter of fact, motor cars are not sold for profit nor operated for amusement. A greater, deeper cause beds the institution of snorts and petrol; the motor-car, to be brief, is the great developer of the American figure. The reader can see at once that one riding does not walk, and thus not walking is saved the wearing exercise of pedestrianism. Now, using the motor-car for all distances in perambulation over 50 feet, the happy citizen is enabled to acquire those contours and majestic proportions that now embellish the persons of a liberty loving and prosperous people. The lean, carping people that pretend to a love of walks in country lanes would interfere with this tremendous movement of construction; they would (reader, you will permit us) tread on the American figure, flatten its precious curves, curtail its expansion and check its joyous advances to an untrammelled ballooning.

## They Can Stop Walking

It is not to be supposed for an instant that opposition on the part of the walkers or the gardeners or the people with clean frocks shall be allowed to interfere with so innocent and beautiful a recreation as motoring. The walkers can stop walking or take to the moors, where as yet there are unhappily no motor roads. As there are no moors, the case of the walkers is a difficult one, but their unreasonable attitude deprives them of our sympathy. As to the gardeners, that is, the people who are fond of their gardens and lawns, it may be said that they are simple, harmless villagers, and one may for a moment be inclined to make allowances for them; but after all, what are a hollyhock and a few roses compared to the happiness of those who must get to the next stopping place before they have left the present? You cannot move trees and grass, hedges and flowers about, therefore they can only give pleasure in a little spot. Let us pause, then, to reflect on the inestimable happiness of a region that can be illuminated on the same day in several spots by the same party of motorists.

We shall postpone an examination of the preposterous claims of aged people, little children and the general public, in the hope that meantime the motorists shall have at last gained a just treatment and a kinder regard from their fellow-citizens.

LAUNDRY PLANT  
AT PANAMA HAS  
MADE PROGRESS

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—When the laundry plant of the commissary department, Panama Railroad Company, was opened on April 18, 1907, it had a force of one superintendent and 37 West Indian employees, and the first month's business amounted to \$846.84.

Now the force has grown to one superintendent and five skilled American laundriesmen, together with a West Indian force of 130 employees, divided as follows: 22 manglemen, 5 starchers, 3 collar machine operators, 1 hand washer, 10 assorters, 6 checkers, 6 clerks, 2 messengers, 2 watchmen, 6 washers, 4 dryers, 3 shirt machine operators, 2 markers, 67 ironers.

In March, 1911, 363,063 pieces were laundered, and the total receipts were \$9245.79. Prices charged in the commissary laundry are lower than prices for similar work in the States.

**HARDWOOD FLOORS**

Renovating and refinishing  
Metal  
Weather  
Strips

**R. T. Adams & Co**  
24 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

**MUFFINS**

from Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour are delicious. Have you tried them? Get Franklin Mills Flour of your grocer. Write us for booklet of tested receipts. FRANKLIN MILLS CO., 131 State St., Boston.

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

## THAT TWOPENNY SMILE

Young lady: Never mind the lace. The penny is for the little boy. I like his smile.

Mother: Ah, yes, lady. But you should see his twopenny smile.—London Opinion.

## WASN'T THROWN OUT

"My good man, how did you happen to be thrown out of work?"  
"I got out," replied Weary Wombat with dignity. "I didn't have to be thrown out."—Louisville Courier Journal.

## TAXING POETRY

Poet—Will you accept this poem at your regular rates?"  
Editor—I guess so—it appears to contain nothing objectionable. Go to the advertising department and ask them what the rates are. How many times do you wish it inserted?—Cleveland Leader.

## FAMILIAR NAME

A gentleman employed a colored man to clear the winter accumulation of ashes from his cellar.

"Glad to take yo' order, sah!" said the ash-handler.

"What is your name?" asked the employer.

"George Washington," was the commonplace answer.

"George Washington? George Washington?" pondered the inquirer, quizzically. "Seems to me I have heard that name before."

The negro's eyes glistened as he delivered the crushing answer, "Tink you order heard of it befo'. I've been hollerin' ashes round' here dese ten years!"—Standard.

## STANDING

It is necessary to have acquired standing of another kind before one may successfully stand on one's dignity.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## PERMANENT CAMP

A western mining prospector was paying his first visit to New York.

"What do you think of it?" asked the proud Gothamite as he pointed out the skyscrapers.

"Wal," replied the miner, "it looks like a permanent camp, all right."—Success Magazine.

## PRELIMINARY PRACTISE

"Yes; we did considerable mountain climbing while abroad."

"But can you start right off at mountain climbing without preliminary practice?"

"No; but we got that climbing over baggage at the various stations, looking for our trunks."—Washington Herald.

## DISPENSED WITH PIE

"We're mighty particular about table manners when we take summer boarders," said Farmer Cornstossel.

"Have you succeeded in regulating them?"

"To a certain extent. We were so afraid somebody would eat pie with his knife that we decided there wouldn't be any pie."—Washington Star.

MONCTON BUSY  
ON TERMINALS  
OF GRAND TRUNK

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Work has already begun on the Grand Trunk Pacific terminals at Moncton. This work is being carried on for the government and will cost more than \$500,000.

The rails for the temporary construction work in the yards are being laid and it is hoped to get the grading done and the buildings enclosed before the snow flies. Thirty sidings will be put in with a length of 10 miles and a machine shop, divisional offices, engine house, trainmen's rest and coal sheds erected. Messrs. Corbett & Floesch, at present engaged in a large contract on a Pennsylvania road, are to do the work.

Moncton people are much pleased with the development, plans for which were made very quietly, and practically all the land acquired.

## CONGRESS MANEUVER

"How did Congressman Wombat acquit himself in the congressional ball match?"

"He struck out twice, and then got leave to print a base hit."—Washington Herald.

## JOYS ON VACATION

I'd like to go down on the farm and mingle with the boys.

If I could have as big a time as that family of Joys.

—Columbus (O.) Citizen.

## SAYS MAJORITY FAVOR WILSON

DETROIT, Mich.—Following a trip through this state, John J. Gifford of Newark, N. J., president of the Woodrow Wilson League, asserted today that three fourths of the voters, regardless of politics, favor Mr. Wilson for President. Some prominent Democratic leaders, he admitted, are for Governor Harmon.

## ADDRESS DEALING WITH INCIDENTS

An address dealing with incidents in the life of the early settler in whose honor the memorial was erected was made by James K. Batchelder of Arlington. Gov. John A. Mead and several members of his staff attended the exercises.

## BENNINGTON, Vt.—The monument

to Col. Seth Warner, the Vermont revolutionary hero, presented by its president, Col. Olin Scott, to the Bennington Battle Monument Association, was formally dedicated in the presence of a great throng.

An address dealing with incidents in the life of the early settler in whose honor the memorial was erected was made by James K. Batchelder of Arlington. Gov. John A. Mead and several members of his staff attended the exercises.

What the employer needs is every scrap of information which will enable him to determine if the applicant's ability and experience will contribute successfully to a practical working out of the plan. Therefore the sensible applicant will throw himself to the side of the man who hires and he will profit if he entirely omits words of self-praise or urgent solicitation based on merely personal needs or conditions.

## LITTLE HELPS FOR WORKERS

No. 21—Self-Praise Is Not Necessary

MANY a good man who needs work falls unconsciously into a habit of shouting from his mental house-top about his skill and wisdom. Wise employers and supervisors of work listen to such arguments with patience, but they usually withhold their real judgment. Experience has taught them that they can rarely rest their estimates on a man's self-analysis, especially when conceit and self-praise color most of the applicant's talk. A simple, straightforward declaration of the experience which the applicant has had in any line of work, with most emphasis truthfully laid on the work accomplished, makes the best impression. The man in search of work should give his references in a free, fair and open-minded way, giving the prospective employer every possible assistance that will enable him to secure the necessary proofs which will lift the applicant to the right degree of confidence, and lead to a full acquaintance with his ability, judgment and energy. Self-praise will never win the desired position. All workers are judged by successful men principally by their works, and by that intuition which enables men of business to gauge the mental caliber of all comers with a fair degree of accuracy.

Often men of good sense for the time being mischoose their methods and inflate their opinions of personal ability. But these slight errors are not taken seriously if the preponderance of their talk is impersonal and frank. Every man who solicits a position should in a large measure forget himself and train his talk to the purpose of discovering whether his experience will really enable him to supply the needs of the employer. It is well for every man in search of opportunity to make himself useful, to remember that the master of work has a plan in mind, and that plan is always formed up with reference to turning out a certain amount of work. Every man is considered solely in his relation to the work and what his probable effect may be in helping to accomplish results.

What the employer needs is every scrap of information which will enable him to determine if the applicant's ability and experience will contribute successfully to a practical working out of the plan. Therefore the sensible applicant will throw himself to the side of the man who hires and he will profit if he entirely omits words of self-praise or urgent solicitation based on merely personal needs or conditions.

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON  
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
MAJESTIC—"Wildfire."  
SHUBERT—"Over Night."

NEW YORK  
COHAN—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."  
CRITERION—"Girl of My Dreams."  
GAIETY—"Excuse Me."  
HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudeville.  
LIBERTY—"The Spring Maid."  
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Real Thing."  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."

CHICAGO  
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."  
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.  
OPERA HOUSE—"Miss Fix-It."  
WHITNEY—"Dear Old Billy."



# Leading Events in Athletic World

## BAY STATE YACHTS STILL LEAD NEW YORK IN INTERCITY RACES

Windward First to Cross Line in Second Contest With Amoret Second and Timandra Third

## JOYANT DISABLED

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—With a margin of only one point the New York yachts which are racing two Massachusetts boats in the 31-rater intercity races under the auspices of the Corinthian Yacht Club here compete today in the third race of the series. Massachusetts has eight points to her credit as against seven for the visitors.

Plucky seamanship won for the Windward a glorious victory in the second race Friday. This New York boat, owned by R. J. Monks, was driven through a 60-mile northwest squall under whole sail, while other sloops contesting for the Corinthian Yacht Club's trophy and the championship were either forced to douse or withdraw.

At 2:25 o'clock the quartet started to round the 11½-mile triangle, the first leg being to the south mark, thence to southeast breakers, and home. The Timandra had the first look across the line, which was established off Marblehead rock. The Amoret, running down the line awaiting the gun, got a good start, though her skipper evidently believed he had crossed too soon. The sloop was brought back and took a fresh departure. The Windward was third and the Joyant fourth. The yachts turned the first round as follows:

Windward, 2:52:33; Amoret, 2:53:47; Timandra, 2:55:23.

The Windward smothered toward the second turn off Southeast breakers. Her lee deck was a foot under water, but Monks never let up, no matter how hard she labored. The Amoret took the second leg under jib with her mainsail furled. Fear that the bucking mast would carry away made this shortening of sail imperative. Some of the battens in her mainsail had broken under the tremendous strain. Behind the Amoret foamed the Timandra, also under headsail. This boat's mast had also given notice of weakness through buckling.

The Windward turned the mark at Southeast breakers, the Amoret and the Timandra minutes behind. The latter sloops took advantage of a lull to hoist whole mainsails, both having reefed on the second leg. It was all Windward, however, with the two Massachusetts sloops forming a bedraggled procession. Summary:

Yacht and owner  
Windward, R. J. Monks, N.Y., 3:29:50 1 25 20  
Amoret, H. S. Wheelock, M., 4:11:10 1 46 10  
Timandra, J. B. Fallon, M., 4:36:48 2 11 48  
Joyant, W. H. Childs, N.Y., withdrew.  
\*Disqualified.

## LONDON A.C. WINS IN SWEDEN

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The contest in Gothenburg between the teams representing the London Athletic Club and Sweden resulted in a British victory by 6 points to 5. The events and winners were as follows:

One hundred meters, (1) Stewart, L. A. C., Sweden, won by a yard.  
Eight hundred meters, (1) Taylor, L. A. C., Sweden, won by one half a yard.  
High jump, (1) Hallberg, Sweden, 1.50 meters.  
(2) Willis, L. A. C., 1.45 meters.  
Long jump, (1) Willis, L. A. C., 4.81 meters.  
(2) Lemberg, Sweden, 4.65 meters.  
Relay race, (1) British team, 3m. 42s., (2) Swedish team, 3m. 50s.  
Putting weight, (1) Lemberg, Sweden, 11.39 meters, (2) Leake, L. A. C., 10.85 meters.

## Boston Garter

The PAD Boston Garter is full of good rubber that lives long and doesn't get flimsy. No metal rubs your leg. The PAD Boston Garter is shaped to rest snugly and comfortably. Keeps up your sock as smooth as your skin. The clasp has the moulded rubber button. Won't let go until released. Insist on PAD Boston Garter

There's a Reason for the White-Lined Pad.

The PAD Boston Garter is full of good rubber that lives long and doesn't get flimsy. No metal rubs your leg. The PAD Boston Garter is shaped to rest snugly and comfortably. Keeps up your sock as smooth as your skin. The clasp has the moulded rubber button. Won't let go until released. Insist on PAD Boston Garter

The Most Comfortable Men's Garter Made

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere

25c 50c

GEORGE FROST CO. Makers - Boston

## PLAYING FINAL ROUNDS IN GOLF FOR ESSEX CUP

New Name Will Be Inscribed on Trophy—T. M. Claffin Meets A. L. Squires and L. S. Bigelow Plays Stevenson

MANCHESTER-BY-SEA, Mass.—Whoever wins the final round of the invitation golf tournament this afternoon on the links of the Essex County Club it is certain that a new name will be inscribed on the Essex cup.

Both the semi-finals and final round are being played today. T. M. Claffin having gone out with A. L. Squires and L. S. Bigelow with T. G. Stevenson in the morning.

Many interesting matches were played Friday. D. V. Sutphin of Cincinnati defeated Rodney W. Brown by 1 up in the morning. The Meadowbrook player having been picked to win the trophy. In the afternoon Sutphin was defeated by A. L. Squires in a match which went an extra hole.

T. G. Stevenson won the first four holes from H. A. Stiles and was 4 up at the turn of the match, going out in 42 to his opponent's 46. Stevenson gained two holes in the next five played and won by 6 and 4.

L. S. Bigelow's defeat of L. M. Crosbie was due to his splendid golf. He went out in 39 to Crosbie's 44 and stood 6 up. The summary of the afternoon play Friday:

ESSEX CUP  
Second Round

T. M. Claffin beat C. M. Amory by 2 and 1.  
A. L. Squires beat D. V. Sutphin by 1 up (19 holes).

L. S. Bigelow beat L. M. Crosbie by 6 and 5.

T. G. Stevenson beat H. A. Stiles by 6 and 4.

SECOND SIXTEEN  
Second Round

G. F. Willett (4) beat E. S. Moore (6) by 1 up.

M. F. O'Connell (6) beat Clay Pierce (6) by 2 and 1.

C. D. Bigelow (6) beat J. B. Hyland (4) by 3 and 1.

G. V. Rotan (4) beat A. J. Wellington (7) by 7 and 6.

## BOSTON ATHLETES ARE TO COMPETE

The South Boston Athletic Club will send a strong team to the handicap games at the Barnstable Fair on Aug. 29. The following men will surely be there: A. F. Becker, A. J. Bowser, Benjamin Bowser, W. L. Powell, J. M. Burke, W. H. Doggett, W. H. McVicar, L. E. Bacon, H. P. Drew, Joseph Martus, George Kimball. Sullivan and Feeley will probably go down also.

The Brookline Gymnasium Athletic Association will send the two Hefeleins, Riley, Greene, Comerford, Sullivan, Hughes and McKethnie. The Boston Athletic Association will send Young, Coe, Guething, O'Hara, Halpin, Whitney, Marcou, Prout and Benson. There will also be entries from the Providence Athletic Club and other Rhode Island organizations.

## NAME FOOTBALL RULE CHANGES

NEW YORK—The official football guide for 1911, out today, contains a number of changes and aspiring candidates will have to put in considerable time mastering the letter and spirit of the new rules. The intermission between the first and second and third and fourth periods is shortened, barely allowing time to transfer the ball, when it is put into play immediately.

A new ruling appears on the forward pass. Formerly the penalty of an uncompleted forward pass was measured from the spot at which the pass was made, usually six or seven yards behind the scrimmage line. The new rule measures from the spot of the preceding "down."

## TWO MORE FOR NEW YORK

NEW YORK—The New York American League Club has further fortified itself with players for next season by the purchase of Second Baseman Simmons and Outfielder Osborne of the Rochester club.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

S. A. L. 5, Jacksonville 1.  
Columbus 2, Charleston 0.  
Columbia 3, Albany 2.

## CONNECTICUT LEAGUE

New Haven 0, Springfield 0.  
Hartford 3, Waterbury 1.

## TODAY'S GAMES

Providence at Buffalo, 2 games.  
Newark at Rochester, 2 games.  
Jersey City at Toronto, 2 games.  
Jersey City at Montreal.

## SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Chattanooga 7, New Orleans 0.  
Nashville 4, Montgomery 2.  
Mobile 5, Atlanta 1.

## WESTERN LEAGUE

Denver 3, Des Moines 0.  
Pueblo 10, Sioux City 1.  
St. Joe 1, Lincoln 0.

## NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Albany 10, Utica 5.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Toledo 4, Louisville 0.  
Minneapolis 6, Milwaukee 2.  
Indianapolis 2, Columbus 0.  
Columbus 10, Indianapolis 2.

## CONVERSE RUBBER HEELS

The Foundation of a Well-Dressed Man—CONVERSE RUBBER HEELS—Wear Better Last Longer—50¢ attached.

CONVERSE RUBBER SHOE CO.

NEW YORK OFFICE  
7 Maiden Lane

MADE IN U.S.A.

## Hard-Hitting Outfielder Is Playing Great Game in the American League



(Photo by Horner-Jordan Co., Boston)  
W. F. CREE  
New York American League Club

## DESTROYER POLO FOUR WINS FROM THE SEA GULLS

Only One Match Scheduled at Point Judith Club Friday—Old-Fashioned Clambake Before Today's Game

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—Only one polo game, a special match for cups presented by J. B. Thomas, was played Friday at the Point Judith Polo Club. The Destroyer four won, after a spirited contest, by a score of 6½ goals to 5. They received two goals by handcap, and it was just a little too much for the Point Judith Sea Gulls, who put up a good fight for the handsome cups.

C. P. Beadleston played one of his best games, and to his steadiness the Destroyers owe their victory. He and J. C. Rathbone were the whole team, and practically the entire play was centered around the two. For the Sea Gulls, C. C. Rumsey distinguished himself by being all over the field and keeping the ball always in good position, but his team mates were not equal to the emergency, and lost several opportunities to tally. Colonel Hunt backed him up well and scored three goals.

In a members' practice game August Belmont, Sr., and his two sons, Raymond and Gordon, formed three of the four of the team in white. They made a strong combination and won the match easily.

An old-fashioned Rhode Island clambake will be given this afternoon preceding the matches, in which Newport and Narragansett society will vie with each other in having the largest number present.

## CLEVELAND GETS PITCHER

TOLEDO, O.—Cleveland obtained the services of Pitcher James Baskette of the Toledo team, and Friday he was sold to Charles Somers. Baskette is leading the American Association pitchers. He will report at the close of the American Association season.

## CHICAGO MAN WINS GERMAN GOLF

BADEN-BADEN, Germany.—The amateur golf championship here was won Friday by Alex Revell of Chicago.

## EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	76	30	.661
Baltimore	71	43	.623
Toronto	68	48	.586
Buffalo	54	58	.482
Montreal	52	61	.460
Jersey City	45	65	.409
Newark	46	68	.404
Providence	42	72	.368

## RESULTS FRIDAY

Rochester 5, Baltimore 1.  
Newark 4, Montreal 3.  
Jersey City-Buffalo postponed.

## TODAY'S GAMES

Providence at Buffalo, 2 games.  
Newark at Rochester, 2 games.  
Baltimore at Toronto, 2 games.  
Jersey City at Montreal.

## SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Chattanooga 7, New Orleans 0.  
Nashville 4, Montgomery 2.  
Mobile 5, Atlanta 1.

## WESTERN LEAGUE

Denver 3, Des Moines 0.  
Pueblo 10, Sioux City 1.  
St. Joe 1, Lincoln 0.

## NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Albany 10, Utica 5.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Toledo 4, Louisville 0.  
Minneapolis 6, Milwaukee 2.  
Indianapolis 2, Columbus 0.  
Columbus 10, Indianapolis 2.

## CONVERSE RUBBER HEELS

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CONVERSE RUBBER SHOE CO.

NEW YORK OFFICE  
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MADE IN U.S.A.

## T. C. BUNDY MEETS M. H. LONG FOR THE SOUTHAMPTON CUP

NEW YORK—The final round of singles in the Meadow Club annual championship lawn tennis tournament of 1911 is scheduled for today with M. H. Long and T. C. Bundy, both of California, competing for the prize and title, and a hard-fought battle is expected. Bundy has been chosen for the American international cup team. He was compelled to extend himself to his full limit through three fast sets against Karl H. Behr, the former internationalist, before he took the match at 4-6, 8-6, 6-2.

The semi-final in which Long defeated Theodore R. Pell, the national indoor champion, was a duel of hard drives from back court. Once in the third set Pell led at 5-3 and 3-love, within two points of the victory. That was as near as he came to eliminating Long, as the latter opened a fusillade of shots that swept Pell before him through four games, so that Long scored the match at 8-10, 6-3, 7-5.

E. P. Larned and W. A. Larned arrived in the final round of the doubles after a poor beginning which cost them a set, and which for a time looked as if they were sure to lose. They finally straightened out their game and defeated W. J. Clothier, who paired with G. P. Gardner, Jr., the Harvard hurdler, by the score 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Clothier forced the play in the opening set and picked the openings with certainty or smashed the ball straight at either of the Larneds with such pace that the younger brother, E. P. Larned, hit all of his returns into the net, while the famous W. A. experienced a session at driving out. At last Clothier was obliged to slacken his gait and the Larneds got together, winning the match despite the closeness of the point scores in the games.

## MAPLE LEAF III. ARRIVES IN N. Y.

NEW YORK—The Maple Leaf III, J. Mackay Edgar's fast motor boat, which will fly the flag of Great Britain in the international motor boat races at Huntington bay, Sept. 4, 5 and 6, reached New York Friday on the steamer Baltic. It was the inability to ship this and other challengers across the Atlantic earlier that caused the postponement of the races which were originally set for this month.

The Maple Leaf lays claim to the world's speed record, having attained a velocity of 49½ knots, or 57 miles an hour, during the trial on the Solent last March. She was designed by Sir John Thornycroft to lift the British cup from America, measures 40 feet over all and is equipped with two 12-cylinder motors, developing 350 horsepower each.

## EXPECT RECORD NEWPORT ENTRY

NEWPORT—Indications are that there will be the largest entry list on record in the national lawn tennis tournament which opens on the courts of the Casino here next Monday. There were 181 entries in last year's tournament, and today the officials of the Casino have on hand more than 180 letters and telegrams.

James Dwight, president of the National Lawn Tennis Association, arrived here Friday evening, and is superintending the drawings today. The courts are in excellent condition for the opening of play in the big tourney.

## NEWPORT GOLFERS ELECT

NEWPORT, R. I.—The election of officers of the Newport Golf Club resulted as follows: Henry R. Taylor, president; Oliver G. Jennings, vice-president; H. O. Havemeyer, secretary and treasurer; Clarence W. Dolan, George L. Rives, Robert T. Terry, William Gammell, Oliver G. Jennings, greens committee; Royal Phelps Carroll, William Gammell, Robert W. Goelt, Ogden Mills, George L. Rives, H. O. Havemeyer, Roderick Terry, Clarence W. Dolan, R. Livingston Beckman and Lisperand Stewart.

## CURTIS TRADED FOR ROWAN

PHILADELPHIA—President Fogel of the Philadelphia National League Baseball club announced Friday night that Pitcher Curtis of the local club, had been traded for Pitcher Rowan of the Chicago Nationals. The latter was traded to Chicago earlier in the season by Boston. It was also announced that Fred Beebe, another local pitcher, and a cash consideration, is to be given for Catcher Kilfer of the Buffalo team of the Eastern league.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Per cent
Philadelphia	59	41	.590
Detroit	58	44	.567
Boston	55	53	.509
New York	57	55	.509
Cleveland	56	56	.500
Chicago	55	56	.495
Washington	47	65	.420
St. Louis	33	77	.300

## RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston 9, Detroit 3.  
Cleveland 5, New York 4.  
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 5.  
Washington 3, St. Louis 2.

## TODAY'S GAMES

Boston at Detroit.  
Philadelphia at Chicago.  
New York at Cleveland.  
Washington at St. Louis.

## Famous Pitcher Who Has Signed Contract With National League Club



(Photo by Horner-Jordan Co., Boston)  
DENTON T. YOUNG  
Boston National league club

## CY YOUNG SIGNS WITH THE BOSTON NATIONAL CLUB

Famous American League Pitcher Unconditionally Released by Cleveland Expected to Play Monday

The Boston National league baseball club has signed Pitcher Cy Young, recently released by the Cleveland club of the American league, for the balance of this season. Young is expected to report in this city tomorrow and will probably pitch his first game in a Boston National league uniform next Monday against Cincinnati.

Young is one of the most celebrated players the game has ever produced. He has been pitching major league baseball for 22 years, and is the only pitcher that has ever won 500 major league games. He has 507 victories to his credit to date.

Young's greatest work was done for the Boston American league team. He was one of the members of the team that won the first world's championship from Pittsburgh in 1903, and it was largely through his work that both the American pennant and world's title were won that year.

Coming into the National league, where he will pitch to batters who are unfamiliar with his work, it is expected that he will prove very efficient, especially as he will be materially helped by Kling, who knows the batting weaknesses of all the National league players.

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

It is expected that Jackson will soon be back in the lineup. While the team won yesterday without him, his hitting is greatly needed at this time.

Two straight for the Red Sox over the Tigers. Third game today and the local team expects to add one more victory to its record.

A record crowd is expected to turn out to see Cy Young in his new Boston uniform Monday. Young is very popular in this city as well as throughout the major league circuits.

Donlin's one-handed catch yesterday was one of the most spectacular seen on the Walpole street grounds in some time. It came at a most opportune moment, stopping what appeared to be a batting rally by the Cubs.

Two straight for the Boston Nationals over the champions is pretty good work for the local team, and shows that they are much stronger than ever before. It will be a try for three straight this afternoon at 2:45, and a big crowd is expected to see the game.

## PURTELL GOING TO TORONTO

President John I. Taylor of the Boston Americans announced Friday the release of PurteLL, third baseman of the team, to Toronto, and of Myers, first baseman, to Jersey City. Thoney is to go with some minor league team, not as manager of Providence.

## STOUT OR SLIM DO AWAY WITH SUSPENDERS

GET A Pair of Warshawer Patented Trousers Supporters

Will Keep the Trousers From Falling

To be had at first-class Furnishing Stores, or send to

WARSHAUER & CO.

17 Change Ave., Boston.

Mail orders filled.

## LIEUT. F. H. SIMON WINS THE MARINE CORPS CONTEST

Victories in National Rifle Shoot Tournament at Camp Perry Well Distributed Among Various States

CAMP PERRY, O.—Four closely contested rifle matches were closed in the national tournament here Friday, with victories well distributed to the states.

The marine corps match, which was begun Thursday, was finished on the 1000-yard range in a wind blowing from right to left across the targets. Lieut. H. F. Simon, whose 96 at the 600-yard range Thursday was by no means high, put all of his 20 shots, except the first one, in the bullseye at the 1000-yard range, in spite of the wind, and won on a total of 195. That match was won last year by Scofield, with a score of 192.

Other winning scores were: Czeglka, marines, 97, 96-192; Sergeant Bell, West Virginia, 96, 96-192; Sergeant Peterson, marines, 96, 94-190.

In the company team match, at 200 and 600 yards, the team from company L, first West Virginia infantry, led at the 200-yard range with 169, added another 188 at the second stage and finished with 357.

Company L, first Colorado infantry, was second with 352, and company G, first Montana infantry, third with 351. The winner won third place last year.

In the individual long range tyro match at 1000 yards, in which there were 255 entries, first Lieut. A. J. Mullen of Arizona won with a score of 48, out-ranking five others with the same score.

Captain Wise of Massachusetts won the life members' match with 68, and Colonel Winder of Ohio the annual members' match with a score of 67.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Per cent
Chicago	63	39	.618
New York	64	41	.610
Pittsburgh	63	42	.602
Philadelphia	59	47	.557
St. Louis	58	48	.544
Cincinnati	46	56	.448
Brooklyn	40	65	.381
Boston	27	81	.250

## RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston 5, Chicago 2.  
(All other games postponed.)

## TODAY'S GAMES

Chicago at Boston.  
Cincinnati at New York.  
St. Louis at Philadelphia.  
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

## BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES.

	G.	AB
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## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## WHITMAN

At a meeting of the Regal Athletic Association it was unanimously voted to disband as the offices are to be removed to Boston, and no facilities are afforded for the sports that the members enjoyed in this town. The association will have a dinner at Nantasket beach this evening.

The following Whitman people left today for Rochester, N. Y., to attend the G. A. R. and W. R. C. convention at Rochester, N. Y.: O. H. Ellis, A. H. Hutchinson, W. H. H. Bates, Mrs. Bertha W. Walker, Mrs. Annie P. Atwood, Mrs. A. D. Hutchinson, Mrs. Bettie C. Sampson and James E. Bates.

## WEYMOUTH

The Wessagusset Yacht Club will hold a sacred song service at its club house at Wessagusset beach, Sunday evening.

Reynolds post 58, G. A. R., will be represented at the national convention at Rochester next week by Comrades Horace L. Smith and Bradford Denton. Services at the First Methodist Episcopal church will be resumed Sunday.

The Rev. Granville Yager of Braintree will occupy the pulpit of the Pilgrim Congregational church Sunday.

## CHELSEA

James H. Taylor, local secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who also has charge of the work for boys, has refused a similar position with the Y. M. C. A. at Utica, N. Y.

The trustees of the Masonic building have accepted the new building and plans are being made for its dedication early in the fall.

Whitton & Haynes have furnished the board of control an estimate of \$7700 for moving the Soldiers monument from Union park to Bassett square.

## HANOVER

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Russell and daughters Grace and Carrie, and M. V. Bonney, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Tower of this town will attend the convention of the G. A. R. and W. R. C. at Rochester, N. Y., next week.

Wallace Corbin of Newson Lowell S. of V. will represent the camp at the national convention at Rochester, N. Y. Miss Lois Llewellyn of Rockland has been appointed teacher at the North Hanover Christian school.

## QUINCY

The Rev. L. L. Hale of Boston will preach in the West Methodist Episcopal church Sunday.

The Rev. Edward Anderson has returned from a two months European trip.

Councilman Arthur C. Gardner has withdrawn his candidacy for the Republican nomination for representative in the sixth Norfolk district.

## NEEDHAM

The new bandstand on the common will be dedicated next Saturday evening with a concert by the Needham military band.

George and Edward Wilson, brick manufacturers of Yorkshire, Eng., arrived here today on a visit to their sister, Mrs. James Armstrong of Pine grove, Needham Heights. This is the first meeting in 25 years.

## HANSON

A meeting of the grange will be held next Wednesday evening. A farce, "How the Story Grew" will be presented by Mrs. George Chandler, Mrs. Emily Baker, Mrs. Blanche Yuell, Mrs. Grace Calder, Mrs. Fred Harley, Miss Nannie Holmes, Miss Sabie Thomas and Christian Hayes.

The annual baby show is being held today at Mayflower grove.

## ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The union service of the First Methodist Episcopal, the Baptist and the Park Avenue Orthodox Congregational churches this Sunday will be held in the Baptist church on the corner of Park and Westminster avenues, at 10:30 o'clock. The series of services will close next Sunday morning with a service at the Baptist church.

## RANDOLPH

Nomination papers are being circulated for John V. Beale for the Republican nomination for representative in the ninth Norfolk district, composed of the towns of Randolph, Stoughton and Sharon.

A large delegation from Pilgrim lodge, N. E. O. P., is today attending the field day of Peerless lodge of Holbrook.

## EAST BRIDGEWATER

William McKinley camp, S. of V., will hold a lawn party Aug. 27 on the field opposite S. E. Ryder's store.

The public library will open Sept. 2. A number of public spirited citizens have agreed to contribute toward the beautification of the new park, and will furnish seats and shrubbery.

## WESTON

By action of the school committee the school in the south part of the town has been closed and the children are to be transported to the Central school by motor barge.

J. T. Nichols is to lecture at the Hillcrest farm before the boy scouts on Aug. 21. His subject will be "Birds."

## HOLBROOK

Peerless lodge, N. E. O. P., holds its annual field day at the Holbrook playgrounds in conjunction with Sunset lodge of Braintree this afternoon and evening. The grand officers of Massachusetts will attend.

## READING

Security lodge, I. O. O. F., has organized a band with the following members: Leader, George D. Chapman; H. B. Parker, C. W. Pinkham, R. J. McKay, C. A. Hodgdon, Sidney M. Hodson, P. S. Killam, C. S. Mellen, G. A. Andrews, Charles Storey, Thomas A. Tipper and Robert McKenna of Reading; C. H. Eldredge, León Horn, C. R. Eldredge, R. P. Phipps and E. H. Pendergrace of Wakefield; F. J. Mann, G. H. Mann, A. E. Sargent, A. Fitz Gerald, M. B. Ryder, A. R. Dutton and R. W. Mann of Stoneham; E. G. Frizzell and R. G. Brown of Woburn. They will give a concert at Wakefield next Thursday night, under the auspices of the merchants of that town.

## NORWELL

The Universalist church at Assinippi closes tomorrow for the remainder of the summer during the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Wallace W. Rose, who is on a vacation in New Hampshire. The annual field day of the South Hanover fire department will be held at Ridge Hill grove next Saturday afternoon and evening.

## WINTHROP

Dr. Edward F. Grainger is a candidate for reelection to the Senate and it is expected that the contest between Dr. Grainger, who is a Democrat and his Republican opponent, former Representative William M. Robinson of Chelsea, who was defeated last year, will be one of the closest ever waged in the first Suffolk district.

## ROCKLAND

James A. Tirrell has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for representative in the fourth Plymouth district, composed of Rockland, Hanover and Hanson.

Standish lodge 177, I. O. O. F., and Pilgrim and Winthrop lodges of Abington hold a union picnic at Ridge Hill grove, Norwell, today.

## MALDEN

These delegates to the Republican state convention from ward three have been named: Arthur W. Walker, Col. E. E. Locke, E. A. Whittemore, Alexander McGregor. Councilman Henry I. Morrison of ward seven has announced his candidacy for the board of aldermen.

## WALTHAM

Members of Prospect, Governor Gore, Hawthorne Rebekah and Deborah Rebekah lodges are holding an outing at Lexington park this afternoon.

Children who attend the Bright, Hill, Lowell and Newhall schools are holding an athletic meet on the grounds of the Newhall school this afternoon.

## WAKEFIELD

The selectmen have issued these building permits: Elmore C. Temple, residence on Eustis avenue to cost \$5000; Charles L. Churchill, \$5000 house on Lafayette street, William G. Lane, frame dwelling on Montrose avenue; Harry I. Taylor, permit to move present residence on Park avenue to Dell avenue and erect a new residence on the present site; Caleb A. Eastman, frame dwelling on Oak street, Greenwood district; Mrs. E. P. Russell, house at 66 Albion street; Vincenzo Bonzagni, cement and wood house off Howard street.

The selectmen sent a letter to the B. & M. R. R. officials, today asking that a gong be installed at the New Salem street crossing. A request for gates there may be made by the Merchants Association.

## MELROSE

The Melrose people attending the Northfield summer conference this month are former Mayor John Larrabee and family, Miss Florence Lang, Miss Mildred Dennis, Miss Edith Knapp, Miss Marion Goudey, Miss Ada B. Childs, Miss S. Helen Larrabee, Miss Ruth Baker, J. Luther Lowden, Howard Russell, Eliot Johnson, George Barnes, Ronald Wildes, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Jepson, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard F. Leighton and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Lowden.

John J. Tirrell of Appleton street has been elected president of the Tirrell-Colby family association.

## LEXINGTON

The Rev. George Grey Ballard, Jr., rector of the Church of Our Redeemer, has returned from his vacation, and will occupy the Episcopal pulpit Sunday morning.

Sunday morning the Rev. J. B. Palmer of Salem will preach at the First Baptist church.

At the First Parish (Unitarian) church tomorrow morning the pulpit supply will be the Rev. U. G. B. Pierce, D. D., chaplain of the United States Senate.

## BEVERLY

Members of the Workmen are enjoying a trolley trip to Canobie lake this afternoon.

An adjourned meeting of the Republican city committee will be held this evening.

Seventy-five boys and girls from the Broad street playgrounds at Salem, with their instructors, are enjoying an outing at Oceanside park today.

## EVERETT

Among the residents of this city who have purchased land and erected bungalows at Billerica, are Edward Stevens, W. P. Stevens, Mrs. Emma L. Small, M. F. Stevens and Frederick Kemp.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

## Today's Army Orders

Col. C. W. Mason, eighth infantry, retired, effective Nov. 26. First Lieut. R. T. Colner, corps engineers, from San Francisco Dec. 5 for Philippines.

Maj. J. E. Houston, paymaster, from San Antonio, Tex., to New York. Second Lieut. A. R. Emery, twenty-seventh infantry, to Boise, Ida., as instructor of organized militia.

Capt. J. B. Rose, ordnance department, to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C. Lieut.-Col. H. D. Snyder, medical corps, will represent the medical department of the army at meeting of American Hospital Association, New York, Sept. 19-22.

Col. F. Baker, ordnance, will visit during August, September and October the John A. Roebling Sons Company, Trenton, N. J., inspection material.

First Lieut. W. S. Barriger, signal corps, to the cable boat Cyrus W. Field, relieving Capt. J. F. Janda, first infantry, who will take station in New York.

Capt. H. P. Howard, Q. M., to Terry, Mont., inspection horses. Capt. F. C. Marshall, cavalry, unassigned, Sept. 1, to Concord, N. H., thence Peterboro, N. H., thence Providence, R. I., thence New Haven, thence Hartford, pertaining to organized militia.

## Navy Orders

Commander A. Rust, to temporary duty bureau of ordnance, navy department, Washington.

Lieutenant Commander A. F. H. Yates, retired, placed on the retired list of officers of the navy from Aug. 14, 1911.

Lieut. A. G. Beall, Jr., detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; to temporary duty bureau of navigation, navy department, Washington, D. C.

Lieuts. L. C. Farley, W. S. McClintic and J. W. Wilcox, Jr., detached duty rifle team; to duty naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. E. C. Oak, detached duty the Chester; to home and wait orders.

Ensign R. C. Giffen, detached duty navy rifle team; to duty connection fitting out the Florida, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Ensign W. F. Amsden, detached duty navy rifle team; to duty the Mississippi.

Ensign F. A. L. Vossler, detached duty navy rifle team; to duty the Eagle.

Ensign W. Smith, detached duty navy rifle team; to duty the Connecticut.

Ensign W. D. Brereton, detached duty navy rifle team; to duty the New Hampshire.

Ensign J. James, detached duty navy rifle team; to duty the Minnesota.

Ensign H. J. Knerr, detached duty navy rifle team; to duty the Lamson.

Midshipman F. Bradley, detached duty the Hartford; to duty the Michigan.

Ensign E. W. Strother, detached duty the Lamson; to duty connection fitting

out the Utah, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Midshipman M. S. Brown, detached duty the Hartford, to duty the Nebraska.

Midshipman E. K. Lang, detached duty the Hartford; to duty the Virginia.

Midshipman H. S. Budick, detached duty the Monaghan; to duty the Eagle.

Midshipman H. O. Roesech, detached duty the Hartford; to duty the Colorado.

Chaplain C. H. Dickens, detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and granted leave six months.

Chief Machinist L. Grossbaker, to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

## Movements of Naval Vessels

Sailed—Chester, from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; Petrel, from Guantanamo for Portsmouth, N. H.; Saratoga and New Orleans, from Tauranga for Hakodate; Pompey, from Shanghai for Hakodate; Nanshan, from Shanghai for Cavite; Paulding, Drayton and McCall, from Boston for Newport; Arctus, Dixie and Walke, from Provincetown for Newport; Marietta, from Cristobal for Guantanamo.

## Marine Corps Orders

Col. George Richards, P. M., one month three days' leave.

Capt. L. McC. Little, one month's leave.

First Lieut. H. W. Stone, detached marine barracks, Portsmouth, to the North Carolina.

First Lieut. John Dixon, detached recruiting duty, Chicago, to recruiting duty, Baltimore.

First Lieut. R. B. Farquharson, detached marine barracks, Philadelphia, to recruiting duty, Boston.

Lieut.-Col. C. G. Long, detached marine barracks, Portsmouth, to army war college.

Maj. J. T. Myers, detached recruiting duty, Boston, to army war college.

Maj. M. J. Shaw, detached advanced base school, New London, to marine barracks, Portsmouth.

Capt. C. B. Hatch, detached naval prison, Boston, to marine officers' school, Port Royal.

Maj. Henry Wood, detached naval prison, Portsmouth, to marine barracks, Philadelphia.

Maj. A. W. Catlin, detached marine barracks, Philadelphia, to the Connecticut.

Maj. G. C. Thorpe, detached the Connecticut to naval prison, Portsmouth.

Capt. William Brackett, detached duty, Denver, to recruiting duty, Detroit.

## Navy Notes

The North Carolina will receive the engineering trophy, which she won this year on Sunday or Monday next. Rear Admiral Hutch Cone, engineer in chief; Lieut.-Com. Leigh C. Palmer and Lieut.-Com. Edward C. Kallbas will go to Provincetown for the presentation ceremonies.

Tremont St.  
Near West

## Chandler &amp; Co.

Tremont St.  
Near West

## Oriental Rugs from Constantinople

Chandler & Co.'s first great shipments of Oriental Rugs came direct from London and Constantinople.

Great was the opportunity in London to purchase the week before the coronation as the selection at just that time exceeded any that the wholesale markets of London had shown in years.

In Constantinople prices were without parallel—The moving to the new Custom House of many lots of rugs that had been stored in the old Custom House for ten or fifteen years, brought to light some that had been practically lost sight of. They were all placed on the market at what might be termed "Oriental Clearance Sale Prices," and Chandler & Co.'s buyer secured some splendid Rugs at about the price or ordinary rugs.

## Magnificent Oriental Rugs at Wholesale Prices

New arrivals of many huge bales have just been opened—they contain

Antiques from the Southern Daghestan district—Karabags in the softest and most beautifully subdued tones—many narrow rugs, sizes about 3.0x10.0 that usually retail for 30.00 to 50.00.

Kurdistan woven in beautiful Persian designs on rich blue and red grounds—large, heavy, compact rugs that will lie smooth and straight, sizes 8 to 10 ft. long and 4 to 5 ft. wide. Original parcels of similar rugs have been retained in past years at from 25.00, 35.00 to 45.00. All priced 15.00, 18.50 and 25.00.

Peragans, Shiraz, Guenjes, Kazakgies, Camel's Hair and Old Hamadans. Many of them antiques, all in characteristic patterns, show a veritable kaleidoscope of soft colorings, some with natural camel's hair centers; others in dull rose shades. Rugs of like quality and size would usually sell for from 25.00 to 45.00. All priced 15.00, 18.50 and 25.00.

Mosuls in extra large sizes, averaging about 9.0x4.0—very compact in weave—the larger part of them are in rich blues and old reds, the designs are most effective. Purchased in the New York market such rugs would sell for 25.00, 40.00 and 50.00. All priced 15.00, 18.50 and 25.00.

3 Antique Bijars—In the small Herati pattern, on old blue and rose grounds, with contrasting borders; such old rugs have sold in past years for 125.00 to 150.00. Priced 75.00 to 100.00.

Old Sampler Rug—Made by an expert weaver of Bijar as an example of fine weaving and coloring for the younger weavers; odd and interesting. Probably worth 150.00 to 175.00. Priced 95.00.

ALL

PRICED

15.00

18.50

AND

25.00

## Large Oriental Rugs

Cashmere—Antique colors. Size 11.7x9.7 135.00

Maha Persian. Size 11.9x8.6 135.00

Sultanabad, blue ground. Size 12.0x8.8 145.00

Cashmere, blues and mahogany. Size 12.0x9.0 150.00

Serape, in rose and blue. Size 11.9x9.2 185.00

Kermanshah, light rose and blues. Size 14.9x9.4 295.00

Serape, rich blue ground. Size 14.3x11.1 275.00

Anatolian, old reds and greens. Size 15.3x9.2 185.00

Fine Cord Turkey, in soft rose and blue. Size 13.0x10.1 225.00

Khiva Bokhara. Size 14.5x10.2 300.00

15 Oriental Carpets—Persian Feraghans—India Rug, size 11.3x10.2; Serabend, size 12.5x9.9; Turkey Rug; Serapes; Oushak, 10.4x6.10; India Rug, size 10.8x8.0; Turkey, size 12.0x9.0. Values from 100.00 to 175.00. Priced 75.00 to 95.00

8 Large Oriental Rugs—Turkey—Mahals—Sultanabads—Oushaks—Persians. Sizes range from 11.0 to 13.0 in length and are from 8 ft to 10 ft wide. Values up to 200.00. Priced 117.50 to 125.00

2 Parcels of Selected Khiva Bokhara Rugs, purchased for their excellent quality, rich colors. The smaller rugs measure about 6.0x8.3—the larger ones about 11.0x8.8. Prices 65.00 to 95.00 and 125.00 to 145.00

Antique Bijar—Beautiful blue ground, evidently made by one of the old nomad weavers of the Kurdistan Mountains; it is a typical museum piece. 275.00 would not be high for this piece. Priced 150.00

## 3600 Pairs Men's and Women's

## Highest Grade Silk Hosiery

1.25 Values 75c

1.75 Values 1.00

2.25 Values 1.25

The greatest year for Silk Hosiery even known. The greatest values of the year in Silk Hosiery. Every pair dyed in the yarn. Every pair guaranteed.

The colors are: Black, Tans, White, Pinks, Blues, Navy, Reds, Yellows, Cadet, Sky, Lavender and Champagne.

There are 3600 pairs in all—they were bought at the mill, and the lowest price probably ever made on fine Silk Hosiery was quoted to close them out. They were in boxes and were exactly the same as would have been delivered if they had been bought regular and the full price paid for them. Over 50% of them are Black.

Also 1200 prs. Women's 50c Imported Black Silk Lisle Hosiery—3 pairs for 1.00

## RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

One of the least satisfactory features

of the amateur championship is the question of umpiring, says Golf Illustrated. Even if it be admitted that the umpire is a necessity in the tournament, the method of carrying out the system adopted by the championship authorities is open to grave objection.

Many golfers hold the opinion that the umpire is a superfluity on the links, besides being an outrage on the spirit of the game. He can decide nothing

which the players cannot decide equally well for themselves; and if the justification of his existence is that he is appointed to see fair play, the lovers of a game whose essence it is to leave things to the honor of the player may well feel that the umpire's presence is derogatory to the dignity of golf.

Be that as it may, and admitting for the moment the practical necessity of some outside party in the match for the championship of the amateur world of golf, have we got the best or even a tolerably good system in that adopted?

We think not. In the first place the golf umpire, as we find him in the amateur championship tournament, is not an umpire at all. It is not his business to hold the scales evenly between the two players, and to see that neither the law nor the spirit of the game is outraged by either party. As a matter of fact, there are two umpires for each match, each umpire being really a "second" to one or other of the parties to the golfing duel.

This is surely all wrong—all opposed to the spirit of the game, which is that none but the player himself and his caddie (and his partner and his partner's caddie in a foursome) shall actively associate himself with the side.

We have heard this two-umpire system defended on the analogy of the cricket umpire; and the same argument has been used to defend the theory that it is necessary to have an umpire at golf to decide questions both of fact and of law.

But the comparison of golf and cricket is a false one in this connection. The cricket umpire decides questions of fact which he is, as a rule, in a better position to decide than any of the players. At golf it would be the exception and not the rule that the umpire was of fact better able to decide a question of fact than the player. And on a point of law of the party, or even on the links or in the clubhouse, could give a right decision offhand.

We have always thought it a deplorable thing that the matches in the

amateur championship—which is the incarnation of the very spirit of golf—cannot be played, as between man and man, without umpires. And we believe that any tendency to sharp practice, if it exists at all, would be sooner and more effectively stamped out by public opinion than by the presence of an official who is appointed to look out for it. The very fact of the umpire's presence may quite conceivably act as an incentive to rather than a deterrent of foul play.

An official to take out the flag, to keep a record of the state of the match and to decide any doubtful question of who plays first, is all that is wanted.

And we would agree to him, not because we have any suspicion of the bona fides of the player or his caddie when standing at the hole, nor of the "memory" nor the "arithmetic" of the golfer, nor of his ability to decide distances accurately and honorably, but because a "referee," as this type of official is quite wrongly called, can make himself very useful in this way, without in any way coming between the players; he can relieve the already hard worked caddie of an irksome part of his duty; he can keep a written record of each hole; and he can save a lot of time in deciding the order of play.

But the umpire, qua umpire, is as superfluous as he is unwelcome.

LINER DEVONIAN  
READY TO SAIL

With 41 cabin passengers and a large general cargo the Leyland liner Devonian, Captain Grant, will sail from East Boston at 5 p. m. today for Liverpool. Among the cabin passengers sailing on the steamer will be former District Attorney Arthur D. Hill and Mrs. Hill, the Rev. John S. Zelle of New York, Mrs. Ellen M. Sawyer, Miss Margaret Sawyer, Alexander Williams, S. P. Carpenter, T. R. Wilson and C. H. Beaudry of Boston.

The principal shipments on the vessel will be 100,000 bushels of grain, 500 tons of provisions, 500 tons of flour, 400 tons of hay and 700 head of cattle.

U. S. OFFICERS VISIT GERMANY  
BERLIN—The following officers who are to represent the United States at the German army maneuvers arrived here Saturday: Brig.-Gen. E. A. Garlington, inspector general of the army; Brig.-Gen. W. W. Wetherpoon, president of the Army War College; Maj. William Lassiter of the field artillery and Capt. M. E. Hanna of the third cavalry.

## SALEM SHOWING BOOK PLATES

Water-Craft Are Shown on Labels in Large Collection Lent to Peabody Museum



## END OF CONGRESS AT HAND AS THE COTTON BILL IS AGREED UPON

(Continued from page one)

Madison, Murdock and Young of Kansas; La Follette and Warburton of Washington; Lenroot, Morse and Nelson of Wisconsin.

Akin of New York, independent Republican, also voted to pass the bill over the veto.

The eight insurgent Republicans who voted with their colleagues for the conference report last Monday, but who deserted them to support the veto of the President were: Nye of Minnesota; Esch, Kopp and Davidson of Wisconsin; Rees of Kansas; Stephens of California; Sloan and Kinkaid of Nebraska.

No sooner had the result been announced than the assistant secretary from the White House arrived with the President's veto of the free list bill. After it had been read, Mr. Underwood moved that it be passed notwithstanding the veto, and after 20 minutes' discussion the roll was called, the vote being 226 yeas to 127 nays.

On the free list bill the Republicans who voted to override the veto, who did not so vote on the wool bill were: French of Idaho, Kinkaid of Nebraska, Lafferty of Washington, and Morgan of Oklahoma.

The Republicans who voted to override the wool bill veto but not the free list veto were: Miller of Minnesota, and Young of Kansas.

The Republican leader presented a privileged resolution to send the cotton bill amended by the Senate back to the Senate "submitting that it was in contravention of the constitution which provides that all revenue legislation originate with the House of Representatives."

Mr. Underwood's motion to table this resolution was sustained 185 to 141. Speaker Clark challenged the statement that the wool bill had been "unconsidered" and defied Mr. Payne to state that his ways and means committee ever spent three months on any tariff schedule.

"I have been preparing for the wool bill for the last 20 years," said Mr. Clark. "They say that we are playing politics," continued Mr. Clark. "Whenever any man stands up and undertakes to do anything for the benefit of the great masses of people, he is denounced by the interests. That is demagoguery. But to stand up and advocate the cause of the interests is the highest evidence of statesmanship."

"We are not afraid to go to the people on that issue. We know that we stand for right, and truth and justice."

## NEW CABINET IN HAYTI TAKES ITS OATH OF OFFICE

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti.—The new Leconte ministry on Friday took the oath of office and pledged themselves to give foreign interests protection, to hurry forward the construction of railroads and other public works, to respect existing contracts, and to advance the interests of the country.

It is said that the government on Friday arranged for a loan of \$500,000 6 per cent bonds to be issued at 80.

It is reported that Solon Meuse will be appointed minister of Hayti at Washington, and that Catina Fouchard, son of General Fouchard, will be the consul of the new government at New York.

WASHINGTON—Henry W. Furness, the United States minister at Port au Prince, has been instructed by Secretary Knox to enter into full relations with General Leconte, the Haytian President. There is no longer any doubt at the state department that General Leconte controls the reins of government and that he is in a better position than any one else to carry out Hayti's international obligations.

## RUSSIAN WARSHIP CONTRACTS LET

ST. PETERSBURG.—Contracts for two 22,000-ton battleships for the Russian Black sea fleet were let Friday to the Ivanoff Shipbuilding Company, which will do the work under the direction of the English firm of John Brown & Co.

## SOMERVILLE MAN HEADS VETERANS

REVERE, Mass.—The forty-fifth annual reunion of the thirty-ninth Massachusetts volunteers, held Friday at Revere beach, was attended by 115 members and guests.

John H. Dussault of Somerville was elected president; Henry F. Felch of Natick, vice-president; William P. Brown of Wintthrop, secretary; Charles H. Colgate, assistant secretary and George F. Jones of Boston, treasurer.

## DEDHAM READY TO OPEN POSTAL BANK

DEDHAM, Mass.—Commencing Monday morning, a postal savings bank will be opened at the Dedham postoffice.

Such an institution in Dedham, principally residential in its nature, with a savings bank and a cooperative bank, is a departure from the kind of communities already given postal savings banks.

## STETSON FAMILY IN REUNION

A special train left the South station today with a large number of guests who are to attend the annual reunion of the Stetson Kindred of America, at "The Shrine" on Elm street, Norwell.

## Vetoing Free List Bill Mr. Taft Says It Gives Concessions to Canada

IN his message vetoing the farmers' free list bill, President Taft declares that the "same reasons which impelled me to decline to sign the wool bill, control me in this case" and summarizes his objections in these terms:

1—Because it should not be considered until the tariff board shall make report upon the schedules it affects.

2—Because the bill is so loosely drawn as to involve the government in endless litigation and to leave the commercial community in disastrous doubt.

3—Because it places the finished product on the free list, but retains on the dutiable list the raw material and the machinery with which such finished product is made, and thus puts at a needless disadvantage our American manufacturers.

4—That, while purporting, by putting agricultural implements, meat and flour on the free list, to reduce their price to the consumers, it does not do so, but only gives to Canada valuable concessions which might be used by the executive to expand reciprocity with that country in accordance with the direction of Congress.

## CHEERING THOUSANDS GREET ADMIRAL TOGO ON BOSTON'S STREETS

(Continued from page one)

to introduce the famous sea fighter to New Hampshire's summer colony among the mountains. His message follows: Many thanks for your cordial invitation. Extremely regret that my schedule deprives me of pleasure of accepting. Kind regards to the people of your prosperous commonwealth.

(Signed) TOGO, H. H. Topakian, the Persian consul-general, called on the admiral this morning. He was accompanied by William Speiden of New York, one of the four survivors of the Commodore Perry Expedition to Japan.

Mr. Speiden, on returning to the hotel lobby, said that Admiral Togo had been very courteous during his interview. Mr. Speiden was secretary to the Japanese expedition in 1853, which was the means of opening up the nation to western influences.

The Persian consul-general learned today of his election as honorary vice-president of the International Peace Reform, of which President Taft is honorary president.

Others to call on the count were George E. Harlow, assistant secretary to Governor Foss, and Maj. Thomas L. Walsh of the Governor's staff.

Admiral Togo will leave Boston at 4:50 this afternoon from the South station for Niagara Falls. Thence he will journey to Seattle, after spending a day in the Canadian Rockies.

## DECLINES TO BE MAINE SENATOR

WASHINGTON—William De Witt Hyde, president of Bowdoin College, in a letter received by Senator Johnson of Maine makes clear his position on the United States senatorship.

Governor Plaisted tendered the appointment to President Hyde a few days ago and Senator Johnson urged him to accept. But Mr. Hyde feels that his duties lie in another direction and has announced that he will remain at Bowdoin, rather than become the successor of Senator Frye.

AUGUSTA, Me.—It was learned here today that Joseph E. Moore of Thomaston would be a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Frye. This makes four names that have been mentioned from Knox county, the others being Obadiah Gardner of Rockland, Job H. Montgomery of Camden and Lindley M. Staples of Washington.

## BETTER HIGHWAYS FOR WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Extensive highway improvements are being planned by the selectmen, including the rebuilding of Albion street to the Stoneham line, after the tracks and poles of the Bay State Railway Company are relocated; rebuilding of Water street over the new electric car line, rebuilding of High street in the Greenwood district; straightening of Greenwood street to make travel over the Boston & Maine railroad crossing safer and the application of asphaltum on Main street in the junction district and of calcium chloride on several side streets, in addition to those in the center already treated.

## OLD COLONY TRUST OUTING

About 350 employees of the Old Colony Trust Company left the North station this afternoon on a special train for Putnamsville, from where they went on electric cars to Danvers for their annual outing.

The party was accompanied by the Salem Cadet Band. It will return to the city this evening.

## WEST END DIRECTORS SAY BOSTON 'L' STOCK IS SAFER FOR HOLDERS

(Continued from page one)

any stock, either before or after the consolidation provided for in the act, which will have priority over or equality with either the first or second preferred stock issued in accordance with the act, except by the consent of two thirds of the holders of such stocks respectively.

"Whatever stocks the Boston Elevated Company may issue, and by whatever name they may be called, they will be postponed to said first and second preferred stock."

"The question is not solely whether the first and second preferred stock is as good as the stock which is secured by the lease to the Boston Elevated Railway Company. That lease ends in 1922, and your stock will then represent merely the equity in the surface system," say the directors.

"Neither the first nor second preferred stock can be increased without the consent of two-thirds of the holders of the first and second preferred stock respectively. In our judgment this means, as a practical matter, that these issues are closed."

## GRAND TRUNK LINE IN BOSTON INDORSED BY SPEAKER WALKER

(Continued from page one)

thereby lower rates to the shipper could be obtained with a few railroad lines rather than the many. This policy, however, should not and has not been intended to allow a railroad monopoly in Massachusetts, and the introduction of the Grand Trunk should be welcomed by those who have supported this policy.

"I believe that where competition is practicable it is infinitely better than a regulated monopoly, but that where competition is impracticable regulation should take its place."

"I do not believe it is in the public interest to attack public service corporations for political purposes. As the state's representatives we should see that the public service corporations serve the public, but we should give them every encouragement to develop their systems for the good of all."

## ATLANTIC FLEET LEAVING WATERS OF NEW ENGLAND

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—The exodus of warships from New England waters has begun. At daylight today the battleship Kansas steamed out of Provincetown harbor for Norfolk. The maneuvers of the past three weeks were practically completed Friday and today was devoted to preparations for departure. Thirty-one vessels have left.

The Missouri is scheduled to depart at 3 Sunday afternoon, the Delaware is at Salem. The Nebraska, Idaho, Ohio, Vermont and Michigan will leave Monday. The vessels will scatter in many directions, but will later assemble at Norfolk. The Michigan will return to Boston for her annual overhauling at the Charlestown navy yard early in September.

The smaller vessels as well as the battleships are also quietly slipping out of Massachusetts bay.

## BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY HOLDS ANNUAL REUNION

WEST NEWBURY, Mass.—The annual reunion and gathering of the Bailey-Bayley Association of America is being held today in the town hall at West Newbury, Mass. The exercises opened at 10:45 o'clock this morning with the annual business meeting and election of officers, followed by addresses and music. The family had dinner in the town hall this afternoon.

West Newbury was chosen as the place of meeting, as it was the birthplace of Brigadier-General Jacob Bayley.

## CHILDREN'S FAIR PAYS HARBOR TRIP

The outing on the floating hospital today was enjoyed by 80 mothers and 12 children. The total on board was 284 persons.

This is children's day No. 2, and is paid for from the proceeds of the children's fair at Pride's Crossing, 1910. Megansett night comes tonight, and the children of Megansett are the subscribers.

Friday's cruise was in memory of James Orne Whitney, his daughter, Mrs. Winthrop C. Durfee, being the donor, and the night cruise was in memory of John Hitecock, Mrs. John Hitecock, Sr., being the donor. Sunday will be Charles W. Blodgett day.

## BROOKLINE ELKS PLAN OUTING

The Brookline lodge of Elks will hold its annual outing early next month at Natick. A clambake will be held at Camp Sagamore. Among those who will speak is Representative Norman H. White, a past exalted ruler of Brookline lodge.

## ATWOOD IS DELAYED ON FLIGHT BY STRONG WINDS NEAR ERIE, PA.

(Continued from page one)

mark may be exceeded before the meet ends tomorrow.

The former world's record was 10,761 feet, made by M. Loran at Mourmelon, France, July 8, 1911. Captain Felix reached a height of 11,152 feet at Etampes, France, in August, 1910, but his flight was not made official. Ralph Johnstone set the American mark at Belmont park, New York, Oct. 3, 1910, at 10,476 feet.

It was a great day for sky climbing. In all four aviators made new records for the meet. Howard Gill, in his Wright, attained 8700 feet, and Lincoln Beachey, in his Curtiss, reached 8532 feet.

Tom Sopwith flew away with first prize money in the racing events. He won first place in the monoplane speed race, in the alighting contest and in the cross-country and lake flights, his prizes for the day amounting to \$1850.

The time made in the race to the Country Club was: Sopwith, 17m. 15.2s.; Beachey, 17m. 58.42s.; Beck, 17m. 21.13s.; Mestach, 17m. 20m. 4.98s.; Ward, 17m. 21m. 5.25s.; Simon, 17m. 25m. 48.25s.

In the speed race for monoplanes the time made for the 12 miles was: Sopwith, 13m. 52.3s.; Ovington, 15m. 15m. 2s.; Simon, 15m. 15m. 7.2s.

In the alighting contest the official records were: Sopwith, 8ft. 8in.; Coffyn, 11ft. 11ft.; Turpin, 13ft. 13ft. 3in.; and Lee Hammond, Baldwin, 14ft. 8in.

NEW YORK—A world's distance record for model airplane flights was established at the weekly tournament at Van Cortlandt park. Thirty-four models were entered in the contest for the Edward Durrant cup. The trophy was won by Cecil Peoli, whose airplane flew 1691 feet 6 inches. The official record of America was previously less than 500 feet.

Miss Harriet Quimby will, it is announced, make flights at the interstate fair at Trenton, N. J., next month.

## FRED J. MURPHY MAY SOON BECOME WISCONSIN COACH

NEW HAVEN — Fred J. Murphy, the former Yale all round athlete, will give up a business career and reenter athletics as a coach.

He has been with a Boston shoe firm since his graduation two years ago, but is considering an offer from the University of Wisconsin as coach and will probably be engaged.

Murphy was formerly Yale baseball center fielder, half-back in football and in basketball, guard. He won his "Y" in three branches of sport. He captained the nine in his senior year and won the series from Harvard and Princeton. He has been offered the position of baseball coach at Yale for next year in place of William Lush.

He is a nephew of Michael Murphy, the former Yale and present Pennsylvania track coach, and of Dr. William H. Murphy, the former Yale baseball captain and later coach, who played two years with the New York Nationals. His home is in Westboro, Mass.

## TREATY MAKING IN U.S. SENATE, Views of British Ambassador Quoted

In view of the conflict between President Taft and the Senate over ratification of the general arbitration treaties between the United States and Great Britain and France, Ambassador Bryce's opinion, as set forth in his "American Commonwealth," written several years ago, is being read with unusual interest.

"The Senate may, and occasionally does, amend a treaty and return it amended to the President," he says. "There is nothing to prevent it from proposing a draft treaty to him or asking him to prepare one, but this is not the practice. For ratification a vote of two thirds of the senators present is required. This gives great power to a vexatious minority, and increases the danger, evidenced by several incidents in the history of the Union, that the Senate, or a faction in it, may deal with foreign policy in a narrow, sectional, electioneering spirit."

"When the interest in any group of states is, or is supposed to be, against the making of a given treaty, that treaty may be defeated by the senators from those states. They tell the other senators of their own party that the prospects of the party in the district of the country whence they come will be improved if the treaty is rejected, and a bold aggressive line is taken in further negotiations."

"Some of these senators, who care more for the party than for justice or the common interests of the country, rally to the cry and all the more gladly if their party is opposed to the President in power, because in defeating the treaty they humiliate his administration. Thus the treaty may be rejected, and the settlement of the question at issue indefinitely postponed."

"It may be thought that a party acting in this vexatious way will suffer in public esteem. This happens in extreme cases; but the public are usually so indifferent to foreign affairs, and so little skilled in judging them, that offenses of the kind described may be committed with practical impunity. It

## BEACHEY IS LATEST ENTRANT FOR AERO MEET AT SQUANTUM

The latest aviator to enter the lists in the Harvard-Boston aviation meet is Lincoln Beachey, who distinguished himself in aeronautics by his flight above Niagara Falls and whose performances at the Chicago meet place him in the first rank of aviators.

Beachey uses a Curtiss biplane. He will compete in the cross-country flight from Squantum to Nashua, N. H., to Worcester, Providence, R. I., and return to the field on Labor day and is considered a possible winner of the \$10,000 prize offered by the Boston Globe.

As the Chicago meet will end Sunday, most of the foreign aviators taking part there will, it is expected, leave for Boston early next week.

A committee of experts has been appointed whose duty it will be to examine each flying machine at the Boston meet before a flight. If any imperfections are found the machine will be ordered back to the hangars.

Members of the United States aeronautical reserve, which was organized last year at the Harvard-Boston aero meet by John Barry Ryan and which has secured support and semi-official standing from the war department, are receiving through the mail their membership buttons of the organization.

The buttons are about half an inch in diameter and are in the form of a shield bearing an embossed idea of the stars and stripes and cut transversely by an aeroplane propeller, over which is an eagle with outstretched wings. Just below the center of the propeller and on the shield itself are the initials U. S. in fairly large letters. Beneath and on the edge are the words Aeronautical Reserve. The pins are of dull bronze.

## FUNNY WRITERS READY TO LEAVE PRAISE BOSTON

Boston has proved an able host for the Newspaper Humorists of America in an opinion expressed by the delegates as they finished their preparations to depart from the Brunswick today.

Edward Guest of Detroit, whose city will be the next meeting place of the humorists, admits that the place where the automobiles come from will have to work overtime to surpass the pleasant program carried out here the past week.

The humorists were scheduled to sit down to their final banquet at the Brunswick at 7:30 p. m. Friday evening, but Thomas W. Lawson gave them such a good time at Dreamland in the afternoon that they were not ready to respond to the call of Toastmaster W. R. Rose of Cleveland until 9:30.

Newton Newkirk, the newly elected president, presided. He was presented with a pair of gold cuff links in token of his work for the association and with a stick pin by the citizens of San Diego, Cal.

## WARD 10 LEAGUE OUTING

The annual outing of the Republican League of Ward 10 will be held at Squantum inn next Wednesday afternoon and evening.

## IMPROVING NAVAJO BLANKET TRADE

WASHINGTON—With a view of improving trade in Navajo blankets the Indian office is seeking information on this important industry of the Navajo Indians of Arizona and New Mexico.

Letters have been addressed to traders in those territories, as well as the Indian superintendents, asking data on the number of blankets sold and the number of Indians engaged in the work.

The Indian office is contemplating changing the sheep raised by these Indians and wants a strain which will produce wool suitable for the blankets.

## "BOOM THE BRONX" BUREAU FORMED

NEW YORK — Business men of the Bronx have organized the Bronx industrial bureau, which will cooperate with all other organizations and individuals working for the uplifting of that borough and of the city as a whole. The primary purpose of the bureau is to disseminate information concerning the advantages the Bronx offers as an investment to capital and as a place of residence.

## CAMBRIDGE CHARTER COMMITTEE ASSERTS MAYOR BARRY ERRED

Replying to Mayor Barry's letter opposing the new Cambridge charter, the charter committee through Lewis J. Johnson, chairman, and the executive committee through Foris W. Norris, secretary, say in a statement just issued that the mayor is "clearly in error both as to his facts and his conclusions."

"The mayor's statement in his first paragraph, that a majority of his fellow citizens cast their votes for him at the last city election, calls for correction," continues the statement.

"The fact is that he received only 6192 votes, while his two opponents together received 6377. More votes were cast for his opponents than for him, although perhaps the mayor may have been the choice of a majority."

"The mayor next takes up the defense of the two-chamber system, and says: 'It possesses so many advantages in the way of checks upon dishonesty and extravagance that it cannot be denied to have served well all the purposes for which it was intended.'"

"We do, however, deny this very thing, for we cannot believe that the two-chamber system with its vaunted 'check upon dishonesty and extravagance' was intended to produce the riot of plunder and inefficiency characteristic of so many American cities and even some of our states."

"We do not think that any man, whether he has a 'practical knowledge in civic matters' or not, who has carefully studied American experience with the two-chamber system would justify its continuance—especially in the face of uniformly improved conditions established by the new style of charters."

## TOWNSFOLK GATHER AT HULL AS GALA DAY CELEBRATION OPENS

Hull's annual gala day, for which elaborate preparations have been going on throughout the summer, was opened today with numerous races both ashore and afloat. The celebration is being attended by residents from towns situated along the South shore.

In the afternoon various entertainments with special features for the children were in order, while this evening there will be a display of fireworks. The fireworks fund is more than \$1000.

The committee in charge of the celebration is as follows: President, J. Walter Farrell; vice president, James A. Gallivan; secretary, Cornelius J. Murphy; assistant secretary, Louis S. Brine; financial secretary, Max Mitchell; treasurer, John A. Bruen; chairman of the executive committee, W. T. A. Fitzgerald; executive committee, E. E. Brady, R. P. Bischoff, W. H. Brine, Harry C. Byrne, E. E. Bradshaw Dr. E. V. Bulger, James S. Cassidy, C. H. Cronin, E. L. De Sousa, Fred Dickenscheid, John G. Donovan, John B. Dore, A. S. Dowling, William R. Ellis, H. N. Eisman, P. W. Fay, W. J. Freethy, Timothy W. Good, A. Gensenheiser, A. B. Hayward, John F. Hennessey, Edward C. Kelly, William Kenney, Frank Ludwig, Joseph Mack, David P. Matthews, C. P. McCaffrey, J. J. McCarthy, P. McGovern, Fred L. McGowan, George A. McKinnon, Edward J. O'Neill, J. W. O'Malley, P. M. Phelan, Sidney R. Porter, D. L. Prendergast, Fred A. Quinn, Frank F. Rogers, John E. Ruxtonham, John T. Scully, Thomas H. Sexton, A. Spitz, Sidney L. Sterne, M. J. Sughrue, Sylvester Whalen, Harrie H. Whitney.

## CAMBRIDGE KEEPS Y. M. C. A. WORKERS

Regardless of the efforts of the Y. M. C. A. of a large western city to employ H. P. Waller, general secretary of the Cambridge association, he will continue in the place he has held for five years. In doing this he turns down a larger salary.

H. M. Gerry, who is now on his fourth year of the educational work of the Cambridge association, has declined to go to Lorain, O.

## NEW YORK ALDENS HOLD A REUNION

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.—Members of the eleventh generation of descendants of John and Priscilla Alden in New York state, ranging up to 4 years of age, were made members of the Alden Association today at the annual reunion in Ross park.

R. F. Alden of this city, who represented the New York Alden descendants at Duxbury Aug. 2, described the reunion at that place.

## SPECIAL SESSION DEPENDS ON VOTE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The calling of a special session of the General Assembly depends upon the result of a canvass of members which is now being made under the recommendations of Governor Pothier as to their opinion of the draft of a new tax law recently completed by the special committee on taxation laws.



## Fall Hats

The new Browning-King Special Derby is on sale today in all of our Stores.

It is the best Derby Hat in the world at the price:

**\$3.00**

We have this hat in several different proportions to suit every man's face.

Full lines of Stetson Hats and other famous makes are included in our complete Hat Department.

**Browning-King & Company**  
407 to 411 Washington St. BOSTON

## ASKS INQUIRY INTO U. S. COTTON CROP REPORT GIVEN OUT

WASHINGTON—Senator Smith has introduced a new resolution, calling upon the secretary of agriculture to make an immediate investigation and report conditions of the cotton crop.

Senator Smith declared that the cotton market dropped \$20 a bale on the strength of the government's report of a 3,000,000 bale increase in this year's crop.

"This estimate was made June 28," he declared, "before part of the crop was out of the ground."

He said he protested to Secretary Wilson and was informed that the secretary did not know the preliminary report had been issued, and said it would not occur again. But on Aug. 2, Senator Smith added, a glowing preliminary report was issued.

"I should dislike to draw in the Senate of the United States," Senator Smith said, "the conclusions that I feel might be drawn from this remarkable report of the agricultural department. Either the commissioners of all the cotton states, men right on the ground and familiar with conditions, are utterly mistaken, or else the agricultural department is wrong in its deductions that there will be a record crop this year."

## SCHOOL STAMP SAVINGS SOCIETY PUTS AWAY \$10,000

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Charles H. Howe, principal of the high school, treasurer of the school stamp savings society, submitted his annual report to the school work committee of the Kosmos Woman's Club Friday night and it shows that in 10 years the pupils of the local schools have taken out 7951 stamp cards and have saved \$10,083.83. Since September, 1910, \$279.37, represented by 141 cards, has been deposited to pupils' accounts in the savings bank and \$901.83, represented by 600 cards, has been redeemed. Treasurer Howe reports a balance in the savings bank of \$363.96 and in the national bank \$98.73.

## EVERETT ESTATE A SOLDIERS' HOME

The large estate on Summer street, Everett, known as the Home school property, has been purchased by the Gov. John A. Andrews Home Association, composed of a large number of the members of the Grand Army of the Department of Massachusetts, and will be remodeled and turned into a soldiers' home. Entertainments are planned by the Grand Army posts for the benefit of the fund for remodeling the property, one of which is by James A. Perkins post for Sept. 12 on the lawn of the estate.

## ANNOUNCE TAX RATE

WESTON, Mass.—A tax rate of \$11.34 per thousand, an increase of 10 cents over the rate of 1910, has been announced by the board of assessors. An increase in the town appropriations is given as the reason.

**Silks** THRESHER BROS.  
The Specialty Silk Store.  
46 TEMPLE PLACE.  
Boston, Mass.



## GLOBE CIRCLER READY FOR LAST LAP IN RACE FOR A 40-DAY RECORD

Andre Jagerschmidt to Leave New York on Olympic and Expects to Reach Paris Hours Ahead of Time

### HAD FEW DELAYS

NEW YORK—Andre Jagerschmidt, who arrived here Friday night in his round-the-world-in-40-days race, arose this morning from his second night's sleep on a stationary bed since the start of his tour. Preparations were immediately begun for the last lap of the race which begins this afternoon when Mr. Jagerschmidt leaves on the steamship Olympic for Cherbourg.

Mr. Jagerschmidt expects to beat out the 40-day limit by several hours. The Olympic is due to arrive at Cherbourg late Friday night or early Saturday morning and Mr. Jagerschmidt says he is going to "beg the Olympic people to crowd her a little" so that he can clip off an hour or two from the time.

He expects to have an aeroplane in waiting for him at Cherbourg and will wing his way to the French capital.

He was met at the Grand Central station on his arrival from Montreal Friday night by a large party of newspaper men and photographers and several friends, whom he did not know were in New York, and who immediately took him in charge.

Mr. Jagerschmidt is vivacious in manner and restless in his activity. He is tall, athletic and blond, with smiling hazel eyes that seem to inspire friendship.

He was as ready to go anywhere and do anything Friday night as if he merely had crossed the Hudson instead of having kept continually on the move for the past 32 days.

He was the guest Friday night of Louis Martin, the restaurateur, who had made special arrangements to care for the traveler retired he performed his usual duty of sending to his newspaper, the Excelsior of Paris, a brief account of the day's doings.

"I've had no experience to speak of," he said, in answer to questions. "Everything has gone smoothly enough with the exception of a delay of 14 hours in the Japan sea, and once I missed a train which I should have connected with. That was arranged for, however, as I had a letter from the English ambassador to Paris, which helped me everywhere. The English consul arranged so that another train should take me on my speedy way."

"I carried just as little baggage as possible with me, just one suit of clothes which I wear and the necessities of the toilet in my bag. As for linen, I have bought that whenever I needed to change and thrown away what I was wearing."

"I have had no trouble at all with the customs. In fact, nobody asked me anything except at Vancouver. I was then asked if I had any baggage, and I said only a small bag, and that I was on my way on a fast trip around the world, and then they let me through immediately."

"Everybody treated me well, and tried to help me, I think. One particularly pleasant experience was meeting Sir Claude MacDonald in Japan. He was charged with some ambassadorial mission, but he held up his special train so that I could catch a boat when there was some doubt about my making it."

"You see, I had made all sorts of provisions against failure. For three months before I started I studied the time tables of the world, and I evolved a set of special tables which I copied into a book, by which I was ready for any emergency. If I had missed any ship or any train I had two or three other ways of completing the rest of my trip, going on an entirely new schedule route, perhaps, but with the same result in view—to reach Paris before 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Aug. 26. That is the hour I left my office on July 17, and I want to get there the night of Friday the 25th if I can."

"When we crossed the Pacific the captain did everything. He piled on coal to make speed and finally succeeded in getting to Vancouver 14 hours ahead of his schedule. But I was too late to catch the fast transcontinental express I had counted on, and that meant giving up the Atlantic trip on La Lorraine, which would have landed me in Paris on Aug. 24, or maybe 23. You see what a couple of hours means on a trip like this."

The previous record of a world excursion was made by Henry Frederick in 1908. His record was 54 days, 7 hours and 20 minutes. He was the first globe-girder to take advantage of the Trans-Siberian railway.

In 1889 Nellie Bly started out to see if she could beat the record which had been made by the fictitious Phineas Fogg in Jules Verne's celebrated romance "Around the World in Eighty Days." She attempted to follow the route of Phineas Fogg wherever it was practicable, and she succeeded in cutting down the time to 72 days 6 hours 11 minutes and 14 seconds. In Nellie Bly's time the Trans-Siberian railway was not in existence.

MR. HAMMOND SEES MR. TAFT WASHINGTON—President Taft learned officially on Friday that George V. had been crowned King of England. The news was brought to him by John Hays Hammond.

## LOCKWOOD'S "PEONIES" DELICATE

Notes From Boston Museum Tell of Daily Joyful Invasion by Carload of Little Ones From Settlements

WILTON LOCKWOOD'S painting of peonies recently hung in the long gallery of the museum near the portrait of John La Farge by the same artist, was purchased last year by the museum with interest from the Hayden fund, which is reserved for the purchase of pictures by American artists.

It shows a blue green jar filled with loose petaled pink peonies painted broadly and with great delicacy of feeling. Mr. Lockwood began his artistic career in the stained glass works of John La Farge and one can see the inspiration of La Farge in this painting of flowers although it is painted with more boldness and freedom than will be found in La Farge's work, also a greater purity of color. Mr. Lockwood's appreciation of La Farge as a man is shown in the portrait, which is a true interpretation of character as well as a sympathetic likeness.

Wilton Lockwood was born in Wilton, Conn., in 1861. (Hence his first name.) He studied in Paris for 10 years after leaving La Farge and for some time in Munich. His first exhibition of importance was at the salon of the Champ de

Mars in 1894, where he showed six portraits. In 1895 he won success in Munich and Berlin.

After gaining a European reputation he returned to America and in 1895 held an exhibition of 83 works at the St. Botolph Club with marked success.

In 1897 he won an honorable mention at the Carnegie Institute, the Temple gold medal at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, 1898, a silver medal Paris exposition of 1900, Buffalo exposition, 1901, and St. Louis exposition, 1904.

Mr. Lockwood formerly had a studio in Boston but has recently gone to New York where he is best known as a portrait painter.

The director and many of the museum staff are away on their vacations. Stanley Lothrop sails for Italy this week where he will devote six months in Sienna to a color analysis of the early Italian masters as an aid in determining attributions of work by unknown painters.

The quiet of each day is broken by the advent of a carload of children from the social settlements and school garages who come with glad hearts and

clean hands to get acquainted with the works of art in the museum. The "Boy with the Torn Hat," by Sully, is one of the pictures which always interests them. The custodians say they always behave well and seem to enjoy their visit.

Preparations were made Friday morning to receive Admiral Togo in the trustees room, where several of the most beautiful Japanese screens were arranged and a group of fine swords shown which had been the property of brave old samurai of Japan.

Very fine examples of swords, guards and other sword furnishings, and suits of armor are arranged in the first and second reserves beside the Japanese court on the first floor.

The Heiji Monogatari, or Keion Roll is 24 feet long, painted in full color on paper and is one of the most valuable possessions of the museum. It is one of a set of three rolls representing the civil wars of the twelfth century. The artist is not known, but for a long while was called Sumiyoshi Keion. It is work of the old Tosa school and the other two of the set are owned in Japan by Count Matsudaira and Baron Iwasaki.

## MASSACHUSETTS SUFFRAGISTS AID CONVENTION PLANS

Plans are now well under way for making the Woman's National Suffrage Association convention to be held at Louisville, Oct. 20-24, a success, and the Massachusetts Equal Suffrage Association is assisting in the preparatory work. President Alice Stone Blackwell and Secretary Mrs. Richard Y. Fitzgerald of the local organization will attend.

Mrs. Emmeline G. Pankhurst of England is coming to the United States in October, to be here three months, and it is hoped that she will address the convention on its closing night.

The following are among those who have been invited to attend and speak: Senators John D. Works, Jonathan Bourne, Jr., and Robert M. La Follette; Governors Hiram W. Johnson of California, Walter R. Stubbs of Kansas and Dr. H. W. Wiley, Jane Addams and Brand Whitlock.

On the vaudeville night the play of Miss La Follette will be witnessed.

## PEACE WORKERS IMPLORE SENATE TO RATIFY PACTS

MYSTIC, Conn.—An appeal for the prompt ratification by the Senate of the pending arbitration treaties is contained in a telegram sent Friday by the Universal Peace Union, in annual conference here, to the chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations at Washington. The telegram, which is signed by the president of the union, Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia, says:

"Universal Peace Union, in its annual convention, implores the Senate to ratify promptly the pending treaties unamended."

Further reference to the peace treaties was made in a letter received from A. J. Palmer of Meadville, Pa., at Washington, in which Mr. Palmer says:

"If we can, through treaties, prevent war between the leading nations, they will certainly have the good sense to begin to reduce their armaments."

Two letters were received from President Taft, one wishing the conference success and expressing his regret at not being able to attend the conference, and the other thanking the conference for the "very kind references to the passage of the reciprocity bill."

## AMENDMENT TO PEACE TREATIES

WASHINGTON—In the executive session of the Senate on Friday, Senator Root of New York presented an amendment to the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France in the nature of a declaration so constraining the treaties as to render them inapplicable to questions arising under the Monroe doctrine.

There is no probability that the treaties will be acted upon at the present session. Heretofore Senator Root has opposed amendments to the treaties, contending that they were sufficiently safeguarded. He made no explanation of his reasons for introducing the amendment.

## JEWELERS READY TO SHOW PRODUCT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Manufacturing jewelers of this city will join with those of the Attleboro in showing their products at the exhibition to be held in Boston this fall by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. George H. Holmes of this city, president of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths Association, says that many Providence jewelers will participate.

Several machines to illustrate the manufacture of jewelry will be installed and in all about 20 jewelry companies will be represented. The committee includes George H. Holmes, E. L. Spencer, Nathan Barton, Joseph L. Sweet, Edward A. Sweeney, Charles A. Sweeney, William E. Rounseville, William H. Bell and Walter M. Lowney.

## PENNSYLVANIA FRUIT GROWING RESOURCES GREAT, SAYS EXPERT

PHILADELPHIA—Prof. H. A. Surface, economic zoologist of the Pennsylvania department of agriculture, has just issued a bulletin in which he says that the Keystone state contains thousands of acres of the best fruit soils in the world, much of which is lying waste or planted to small profit-yielding crops.

"Devoting these lands to fruit growing," says Professor Surface, "would not only greatly enhance their value, but increase the resources of our citizens and of the state. We are now buying the apples of the West at fancy prices, when we can grow them here of better quality at less cost than is now paid for the freight of apples from the West."

"With a teeming population of nearly 8,000,000 we have at our doors the best market in the country. Local patriotic pride should impel us, even though a desire for wealth did not appeal to us, to develop these natural resources of the state and add to the prosperity and well-being of our people."

In this bulletin Professor Surface promises that his department within two years and doubtless within one year, can show orchard owners how to produce an abundant crop of good and fairly perfect fruit, fairly free from blemish by insect pests and ready for sale at the highest market price. This fruit, he adds, will keep longer and be much more valuable to both the producer and the consumer than the average fruits of the same sort.

The model orchard work in Pennsylvania is comprehensively reviewed from the first appropriation by the Legislature of \$10,000 in 1905 to the present day. In 1905 the planting of fruit trees in Pennsylvania had been practically abandoned, as shown by the low price at which nursery stock was sold. Many nurserymen went out of business and others devoted their energies to growing ornamental trees and shrubbery.

Step by step the progress made in the state in the last six years is outlined. First students of horticulture and experienced and intelligent fruit growers were given special training. They gave spraying demonstrations, teaching the methods of preparing and applying spraying materials, supplied by the state. Thousands of persons learned how easy and economical, as well as beneficial, it is to save fruit trees, and supplied themselves with outfits, so that now millions of trees are treated according to directions issued by the division of zoology each year.

## SOME OF REBELS QUIT IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY—President de la Barra was notified on Friday that Francisco I. Madero had induced Emuliano Zapata to surrender his arms. Standing in the public square Madero drew great applause by a speech to the rebels and then began his conference with Zapata.

The church party has endorsed the candidacy of Francisco I. Madero for the presidency and nominated Provisional President de la Barra for the vice-presidency.

The support of Madero by the church party assures his election.

## U. S. SHIPS STATUE OF VON STEUBEN

NEW YORK—When the George Washington of the North German Lloyd line departed today she had on board the statue of Baron Von Steuben, which Congress will present in the name of the American people to the German government.

The statue is a duplicate of the one erected in Washington and is in the custody of Dr. Richard Bartholdi, who was appointed by President Taft a special commissioner to represent Congress in the presentation of the statue in Berlin.

## CLARK LEADS IN NATIONAL ROQUE MEET AT NORWICH

H. L. Bosworth of New London Elected President of the Association—Van Winkle Medal Contest

NORWICH, Conn.—Edward Clark of Springfield seems the most likely man to win the roque championship this year, having nine straight victories to his credit in the national tournament here.

He defeated Kirk and Robinson Friday, and has an unfinished game on with Webb, this being stopped by rain with Webb playing. If he continues the game he will win from the Springfield boy. Cox of East Boston has not lost a game since his two opening defeats. He won a game from King of Chicago Friday and has three more to play, both he and Clark being obliged to play Williams today.

Jacobus has completed his games, having won three and lost eight. Champion Bosworth played a three-hour game Friday with King and managed to win out after the balls changed hands about 15 times. Neither played up to his usual form.

Whitaker of Springfield and Burns of Meriden are having a close fight in the second division, though the former has won one game to the good so far, having won nine and lost one to Burns, 8 to 1. Thompson of Danbury and Spellman of Willimantic were obliged to forfeit the remainder of their games as they had to leave.

At the annual meeting of the association Friday these officers were elected: President, H. L. Bosworth of New London; vice-presidents, C. C. King of Chicago, A. D. Spellman of Willimantic, E. Edward Clark of Springfield; secretary and treasurer, Frank H. Foss of Norwich; official editor, Charles Jacobus of Springfield. C. C. Cox was made a member of the arrangements committee for next year. It was voted to equip the first division courts with cement concrete borders and arches presented by the Cottage City Club.

The games for the Van Winkle badges are being hard fought, particularly for the first one. King has now won two and so has Webb, the challenger, the two games that the former took being brilliant exhibitions of roque. For the second medal Whitaker has defeated Crowell of Brattleboro three times, with one more game needed to win. The standing:

## FIRST DIVISION

Player	Won	Lost
Edward Clark, Springfield	9	0
C. C. King, Chicago	7	1
W. T. Sullivan, Norwich	7	1
W. H. Bosworth, New London	7	1
C. C. Cox, Meadville, Mass.	6	2
E. H. Foss, Norwich	6	2
C. G. Williams, Washington, D.C.	6	2
Charles Jacobus, Springfield	5	3
J. C. Kirk, Philadelphia	5	3
F. Patton, Philadelphia	4	4
W. L. Robinson, Mansfield, Mass.	4	4
H. T. Webb, Philadelphia	4	4
C. H. Edmonds	1	9

## SECOND DIVISION

Player	Won	Lost
E. Whitaker, Springfield, Mass.	10	1
W. T. Sullivan, Norwich	7	1
L. Stockwell, Norwich	7	1
J. E. Webb, Philadelphia	4	5
J. D. Minor, Providence	7	7
C. B. Crowell, Brattleboro, Vt.	7	7
E. G. Adams, Kingston, N. Y.	7	7
W. C. Rodman, Philadelphia	6	8
F. M. Thompson, Danbury, Conn.	6	8
Capt. H. Wally, Washington, D.C.	6	8
L. C. Williamson, Washington, D.C.	6	8
F. R. Burns, Meriden, Conn.	6	8
A. Spellman, Willimantic, Conn.	6	8

## THIRD DIVISION

Player	Won	Lost
F. S. Symington, Norwich	4	1
Joseph Yonkers, Philadelphia	1	4

## MEMBERS OF NIMS FAMILY IN REUNION

KEENE, N. H.—At the annual reunion of the descendants of Godfrey Nims of Deerfield, Mass., held at the Wheelock park, 95 members were present. The principal address was delivered by Josiah L. Seward, D. D., upon the influence of the Nims family during the development of Keene and vicinity from 1736 to 1911.

These officers were elected: President, Marshall W. Nims, Concord, N. H.; vice-president, F. H. Whitcomb, Keene; historian, Miss Madella B. Nims, Roxbury, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, Walter T. Nims, Concord, N. H.

## BILL TO CURB TRUST MONEY IN ELECTIONS SIGNED BY PRESIDENT

(Continued from page one)

each can spend in a single campaign to \$30,000 for a candidate for the House and \$10,000 for a candidate for the Senate.

The legislation is most sweeping in character. It requires publicity of campaign contributions and expenditures by all candidates for nomination and election to the office of representative and senator, and applies to nominations at primary elections or nominating conventions, and to endorsements or nominations or elections at general or special elections and to elections by Legislatures.

Congress yielded unwillingly to the popular demand for such a law. The politicians thought they would satisfy the demand when, two years ago, they consented that Congress should provide for publicity of campaign contributions after an election.

That was a Republican measure. The present Democratic House went a step further by passing a bill providing for publicity both before and after regular elections. This did not wholly satisfy the people, and the Senate, in response to the popular demand, so amended the bill as to make it apply to primaries also, and in addition to this fixed a limit on the amount of money that may be legally spent by or for candidates.

If this legislation is enforced the country may know to what extent the great trusts and corporations are controlling through the use of money, the elections of senators and representatives. Persons who have been interested in this subject for a long time regard the provisions with respect to primaries as of even more importance than those relating to general elections. It is provided, for instance:

"That every person who shall be a candidate for nomination at any primary election or nominating convention, or for endorsement at any general or special election, or election by the Legislature of any state, as senator in the Congress of the United States, shall not less than 10 or more than 15 days before the day for holding such primary election or nominating convention, and not less than 10 or more than 15 days before the day of the general or special election at which he is seeking endorsement, and not less than five or more than 10 days before the day upon which the first vote is to be taken in the two houses of the Legislature before which he is a candidate for election as senator, file with the secretary of the Senate at Washington a full, correct, and itemized statement of all moneys and things of value received by him or by any one for him with his knowledge and consent, from any source, in aid or support of his candidacy, together with the names of all those who have furnished the same in whole or in part; and such statement shall contain a true and itemized account of all moneys and things of value given, contributed, expended, or by his agent, representative, or other person for and in his behalf with his knowledge and consent, together with the names of all those to whom any and all gifts, contributions, payments, or promises were made for the purpose of procuring his nomination or election."

The provision relating to the election of representatives is in practically the language quoted above. Provision is made that every candidate for senator or representative shall include in his statement every promise or pledge made by him, or by any one for him with his knowledge or consent or to whom he gave authority to make such promise or pledge in case any promise of reward was made to any one by the candidate. A candidate is prohibited from promising any office or position to any person, "or to use his influence or to give his support to any person for any office or position for the purpose of procuring the support of such person, or of any person, in his candidacy."

The legislation also provides that a candidate for senator shall not "give, contribute, expend, use, or promise any money or thing of value to assist in procuring the nomination or election of any particular candidate for the Legislature."

A candidate may, however, within the limitations and restrictions of this legislation contribute to political committees having charge of the disbursement of campaign funds. Representative McCall of Massachusetts, the only Republican to oppose the measure in the House, said he believed in the publicity requirement, but thought a corruption law should be more carefully considered.

## CALLS CRUDE OIL RATES TOO HIGH

WASHINGTON—Rates on crude oil alleged to be excessive by more than 1000 per cent were exacted by the Southern Pacific Company, from the Associated Oil Company of Oil Center, Cal., according to a complaint filed by the oil company with the interstate commerce commission.

The petitioner shipped crude oil from McKittrick and Olig, Cal., through Bakersfield, Cal., to Prescott and Seligman, Ariz. The rate charged from McKittrick to Bakersfield was \$3.35 a ton; while the rate exacted from Olig to Bakersfield was \$3.55 a ton.

Just rates, it is averred, would have been 20 cents a ton and 30 cents a ton respectively. The oil company asks for repayment in the sum of \$13,408, asserting that the Southern Pacific admitted that the rates charged were exorbitant.

## TECH SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS ANNOUNCED BY EDUCATION BOARD

Announcement of the awards for 80 full free scholarships in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the half scholarships in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute was made Friday by the state board of education.

This is the first year that the Institute of Technology has given this number of free scholarships to the state and is in part return for the legislative act granting the institute \$100,000 a year. The scholarships are granted by senatorial districts, though in a number of cases one or both scholarships in a district have been granted to applicants from another district.

The Technology scholarships are awarded as follows:

Berkshire—Charles J. McCarthy, North Adams; Harry F. Ferguson, Adams.

Berkshire-Hampshire-Hampden—Gerould T. Lane, Great Barrington; Edward W. Lakin, Williamsburg.

First Bristol—Russell E. Leonard, Mansfield; Harold E. Welch, Taunton.

Second Bristol—George V. Harding, Fall River; Joseph N. Cohen, Dorchester.

Third Bristol—Albert J. Delebecq, Taunton; Alfred S. Milken, New Bedford.

Cape—Richard E. Heller, Dennis; Chauncey E. Hoff, Falmouth.

First Essex—Gilbert L. Peakes and Louis W. Currier, Lynn.

Second Essex—David F. Gould and Francis C. Gilbert, Beverly.

Third Essex—Millard W. Merrill, Sallabury; Joseph W. Horton, Ipswich.

Fourth Essex—James A. Cook, Peabody; Malcolm J. Hayward, Haverhill.

Fifth Essex—Letter deferred.

Franklin-Hampshire—Edgar P. Bascom, Greenfield; Charles H. Breen, Ware.

Second Hampshire—Frank D. Bishop and Harold B. Pickering, Springfield.

Second Hampshire—George Richter and Otto Hilbert, Holyoke.

First Middlesex—Henry A. Burr and Harold H. Brackett, South Framingham.

Second Middlesex—Richard B. McMenimen and Joseph A. Ball, Cambridge.

Third Middlesex—William R. Gilden and Harold S. Wilkins, Somerville.

Fourth Middlesex—Frank E. Dunn, Melrose; Percy E. Connor, Malden.

Fifth Middlesex—Richard B. Cross, Concord; Jonathan A. Noyes, Waltham.

Sixth Middlesex—Action deferred.

Seventh Middlesex—Percy J. Plummer, Tewksbury; Leo Salomon, West Lynn.

Eighth Middlesex—Percy J. Munro and Oliver C. Hall, Lowell.

First Norfolk—Richard J. Favorite and Philip F. Barnes, Quincy.

Second Norfolk—Carl A. Funk, Brookline; Francis H. Kingsbury, Medford.

First Plymouth—Burton L. Cushing, Rockland; Howard C. Sampson, South Hanson.

Second Plymouth—Henry W. Coddington and Stuart W. Curney, Brockton.

First Suffolk—Norwood A. Hall, Revere. Action deferred on remaining candidate.

Second Suffolk—J. W. Conolly, East Cambridge. Action deferred on remaining candidate.

Third Suffolk—Isadore Berenson, Boston. Action deferred on remaining candidate.

Fourth Suffolk—Frederick H. Bushy and John L. Bray, Boston.

Fifth Suffolk—Lester S. Hall and Harold T. Beut, Boston.

Sixth Suffolk—Arthur W. Kenney and Miles E. Langley, South Boston.

Seventh Suffolk—Charles W. Cheney, Jamaica Plain; Scott W. Orr, Roxbury.

Eighth Suffolk—Lloyd A. Heslingher and Charles E. Smith, Chelsea.

Ninth Suffolk—H. E. Adams, Provincetown; James B. Tremere, Jamaica Plain.

First Worcester—Samuel Isenberg, Chelsea; Robert W. Mitchell, Winthrop.

Second Worcester—Israel Cogan, Roxbury; Louis Hines, Chelsea; Spertt, East Brimfield; L. H. Eaton, Gardner.

Third Worcester—Laurence T. Cummings, Winchendon; Alfred T. Wymann, Fitchburg.

Fourth Worcester—John Dalton, Milford; William J. Buckley, Lynn.

Worcester-Hampden—Lucius A. Bigelow, Jr., Boston; Henry O. Gilden, Cambridge.

Fifth Worcester—R. E. Crittenden, Northampton; C. F. Palmer, New Bedford.

Sixth Worcester—C. D. Haigis, Shelburne Falls; R. W. Emerson, Westfield.

Seventh Worcester—C. Thresher, Westfield; F. H. Little, Marion.

Eighth Worcester—R. E. Leonard, Taunton; F. H. Little, Marion.

Ninth Worcester—H. E. Adams, Provincetown; H. G. Brown, Lowell.

First Worcester—C. A. Hill, and D. M. Russell, Worcester.

Second Worcester—E. M. Hedstrom and H. E. Stuart, Worcester.

Third Worcester—J. F. Hogan, Winchendon; and L. H. Greenwood, Fitchburg.

Fourth Worcester—R. E. Parker, Granton; E. C. St. Jacques, Northbridge.

Fifth Worcester—J. W. Knowlton, Rockport; J. L. Robert, South Hamilton.

Fourth Essex—R. O. Spofford and H. F. Taylor, Amesbury.

Fifth Essex—G. B. Barker and W. G. Bassett, North Andover.

Franklin-Hampshire—B. Anderson, Ware; J. L. Mueller, South Hadley.

First Hampshire—H. P. Spicer, Springfield; H. P. Drake, Fall River.

Second Hampshire—F. B. Furber and A. H. Gridley, Westfield.

Third Middlesex—K. Marsh, West Newton; C. O. Snow, Framingham.

Second Middlesex—H. L. Kane and J. J. Shea, Cambridge.

Third Middlesex—W. H. Warren, Somerville; M. G. Halligan, Shoburne Falls.

Fourth Middlesex—H. B. Stutman, Melrose; R. F. Hancock, Irving.

Fifth Middlesex—H. B. Woods, Hudson; H. Rickett, Shelburne Falls.

Sixth Middlesex—A. R. Cade, Wakefield; V. J. Melnick, Holyoke.

Seventh Middlesex—H. A. Maxwell, Lowell; E. F. Tierney, Westfield.

Eighth Middlesex—H. M. Sawyer, Lowell; H. Stewart, Chelmsford.

First Norfolk—P. W. Burgess, Hyde Park; L. J. Croton, Holbrook.

Second Norfolk—F. W. Prouty, Holyoke; F. W. Clapp, Settle.

First Plymouth—P. Norton and W. R. Turner, Whitman.

Second Plymouth—A. L. Brown, Brockton; A. L. Hubbard, Rockport.

Third Suffolk—J. A. Canton, Chelsea; H. L. Cole, Plymouth.

Fourth Suffolk—W. P. Fay, Holden; J. T. Gibbons, Clinton.

Third Suffolk—W. F. Parker, Berlin; J. A. Cunningham, Fitchburg.

Fourth Suffolk—A. S. Goodrich, Harvard; C. F. Ferguson, Westboro.

## U. S. S. DELAWARE VISITING SALEM

SALEM, Mass.—The United States battleship Delaware, which arrived at this port Friday, will be open to visitors this afternoon and Sunday. Friday evening a committee of the Merchants Association visited the ship and paid respects to Capt. C. A. Gove, and Mayor Adams visits the warship today.

A baseball game at Rowell's field is scheduled for today between the battleship team and the Hawthorne nine of this city. The Merchants Association will award a silver cup to the winning nine. This evening the sailors of the Delaware will conduct a free dance in Franklin hall, with music furnished by the battleship band.

## AMUSEMENTS

**NORUMBEGA PARK**  
FOLLOW THE FLAG  
OPEN DAILY AT 10 A. M.  
Best Trolley Ride in New England

**TOMORROW NIGHT**  
Grand Sunday Concert  
In the Big Open Air Auditorium.  
Entertainment Begins at 8 O'Clock.

**POPULAR PRICES.**  
Covered OPEN AIR Auditorium  
Entertainments daily at 3:30 and 4:05. Orchestra of 7 Pieces.

Notable Innovation The Grape Arbor Cafe

\$1—ONE HUNDRED MILE SAIL—\$1



## SUCCESS HINTS GIVEN HOTEL MEN

Editor John Willy of Chicago Tells Ohio Friends Some Ways of Making a Man Happy Though Guest

As the result of the wonderful development of the hotel and railroad business in the United States Americans have become the greatest travelers in the world, said John Willy, editor and publisher of the Hotel Monthly at Chicago, in a paper read before the Ohio State Hotel Association at Dayton, O.

Travelers from all parts of the world, visiting the United States, have the good word for our hotels. And the reputation of American hotels for the comforts of bed and board and safety is world-wide.

How can the hotel keepers of the United States, individually and collectively, encourage travel?

As one who has traveled extensively over this country and sampled all manner of hotel accommodations, good and bad, I may be pardoned if I give a few hints.

## Expert Gives Hints

First, I would say, every hotel keeper should himself travel more or less extensively, in order to thoroughly appreciate the meaning of comfortable accommodations.

People travel on foot, on horseback, by wagon, auto, trolley, train, boat or aeroplane. A long journey usually tires. The traveler must rest and refresh himself. And it is up to the hotel keeper to furnish the creature comforts, which include not alone food and drink and a bed to sleep on, but a clean house, willing service, and the safe keeping of the guest and his belongings.

Also there must be the atmosphere of welcome expressed in word, and eye, and hand, and house—the cheerful greeting. There are other things besides these mentioned that influence travel; and one of these—transportation catering—the hotel keepers, as a general rule, do not recognize as a benefit to them.

But in my opinion, transportation catering has a great deal to do toward encouraging travel; and the higher the development of transportation catering, the better for the hotel business, since it tends to increase travel.

Those who would taste the bitter and

the sweet of travel find a great deal of the bitter in the tip nuisance. The custom is almost universal, and seems to be beyond cure. It is the one big, black, ugly spot that is conspicuous even in the best-ordered hotels.

Instead of the unobtrusive service of the ideal hotel there is developed an obtrusive service, seeking the gratuity; and this obnoxious feature looms up at every hand, a parasite upon the traveler, exacting, in many cases, money that is not earned.

The rich who would travel and can afford to scatter coins lavishly in their wake are not greatly inconvenienced from this source. But the great majority of those who travel are not rich.

They have to count the cost. They are accustomed to get value received for what they spend; and when in sleeping-car, dining-car, restaurant, hotel lobby or hotel bedroom, any small service of a seeming willing nature entails an expense additional to the regular tariff, it breeds a feeling of dissatisfaction, and often of disgust.

The only way the hotel keeper can bring relief to his patrons from the tip nuisance is to deliver unobtrusive service. How this can be done is more than I can tell you—maybe by penalizing or discharging servants who show undue eagerness for the tip—but there are hotels where this annoyance is reduced to the minimum.

## Advertising Needed

The hotelkeeper can encourage travel by letting the world know he has for sale wholesome accommodations at reasonable rates. How he can effectively do this is more than I can tell you; but there are ways of advertising that attract favorable attention and bring patrons from near and far.

Hotel advertising is but little understood. Most of it that I see is little better than money thrown away. The best of all advertising is, of course, to get travelers talking favorably about your house. But this is not always sufficient, for, first of all, the travelers who do the

talking have to discover your house; and they must generally hear of it through printers' ink in one way or another. It is up to the hotelkeeper to use his best judgment in deciding how and where to get his publicity.

Continuing his address, Mr. Willy said: I recall a short story credited to George C. Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York, who told it when addressing a gathering of hotel clerks. Said Mr. Boldt:

"There is no calling in the world that requires such delicacy, such diplomacy as yours. The perfect hotel clerk, smiling and urbane behind the open register, with one glance reads the character of the stranger guest, and in one well-constructed, telling sentence points out, on his hotel's behalf, just those advantages which will appeal best to the stranger's heart."

## "Blank" Made Mistake

"But, of course," said Mr. Boldt, smiling, "there are no perfect hotel clerks. We can only try, in our imperfect human way, to read our guests, and sometimes, naturally, we make mistakes like Blank."

"Blank was the excellent clerk of an excellent hotel. There entered one day an elderly farmer. The man wore expensive clothes, but Blank knew him for a farmer at a glance. 'What are a farmer's tastes?' he asked himself hurriedly. And then he said:

"We can give you all the home comforts here, sir."

"The farmer laid down the pen with which he had been entering his name, and said in a disappointed voice: 'I want more'n that when I come to a York hotel, young man. I kin get the home comforts at home.'"

Gentlemen, your business in life, and my mission in life, is to put our heart and soul into the work of making more pleasant the paths of the traveler; to help make home as big as the world; to be imbued with the religion of service; to keep the door of hospitality open day and night.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

## ARCHITECTURAL NOTE

Bay windows, as perhaps you know, Are those—and you'll agree That they're well named)—where people go When they look out to see.

Nothing exists for itself alone. Everything seems to be interdependent. Every part of a house—foundation, sills, walls, rafters, roof—each is necessary for the making of the complete structure. It is the same way in the work of building language into phrases and sentences. All the parts of speech must be used each with regard to its relationship with the others.

The teacher in a school in one of our chief cities who said to her pupils: "I saw eight shooting stars sitting on my piazza last evening," meant well, but she was careless in the use of her words. Usually there are several wrong ways in which words may be used in any given sentence, and frequently but one right way. Words when put together in the most effective way may be given the alacrity of a butterfly's wing or the solid, irresistible force of a trip-hammer.

Words to be truly and lastingly effective must mean what they say. They must bear inspection and analysis. Some words and phrases are full of tricks. They are high sounding and portentous, but they do not wear well. It was once remarked of a certain thinker that he was profound in words, but not in thought. While his words were concise, they seemed to be much bigger with meaning than they really proved to be on close examination. The use of words is the surest test of clear thinking.

There exists a difference of opinion regarding the truthfulness of the oft-repeated statement that men know more than they can tell. This is no doubt true of some men, while on the other hand there are men who appear to have the linguistic gift of telling more than they know. It often happens that a speaker who has the gift of fine oratory makes an address which sounds most excellent, but which, when reduced to "cold type," does not read at all well.

Words are said by some to be things rather than merely the name or representations of things. Most words were originally figures. "Luther's words," says Carlyle, "were half battles." While some of the celebrated phrases and sentences of history and of literature were called forth merely as happy accidents, many more of them have been the result of long and intense study and concentration. Wendell Phillips, in alluding to Seward's telling phrase, "The irrepressible Conflict," made the irrefutable statement that "Men have floated into fame on a phrase."

Speech, which is perhaps the greatest of all man's gifts, is worthy of much polishing and perfecting. It has been said that "Words are the only things that live forever." The performer on the piano or violin, the sculptor working with his clay, the painter with his brush has not the means of stirring the hearts of men that is possessed by the great orator who has golden truths to utter and the "silver tongue" with which to send them forth.

## THE DIFFERENCE

A yacht is different, very. Firm a motor car, alack! For the former does not mind it When it goes upon a "tack."

It is related that one New Yorker in speaking to another of a politician who was much in the public eye a few years ago, said: "He surely has very homely features!" "Then you have met him!" said the other. "No," said the first speaker, "but I have seen the political cartoons in which he so often figures." "Ah," was the response, "his caricatures all flatter him. Wait till you see the man himself!" However, this is not the usual experience of men who become of sufficient importance in public life to attract the attention of the newspaper "artists." The importance of "art" in political campaigns can hardly be estimated. The political caricature can hardly be said to have existed before the fifteenth century. It was at that period when political and religious excitement ran high that the pictorial "lampoon" was called forth in large numbers. An element of humor pervaded most of these efforts, and while many of them were not artistically drawn, a goodly proportion of them forcibly conveyed an idea. Perhaps it was the humor which they contained that made them so generally please the people and rendered them in many instances the only means of informing the people of what was going on.

There can be no doubt that the political caricature, if used in a wholesome, commendable way, will appeal to the people and can be counted on to produce desirable results. The public has not yet forgotten the statement made by a notorious political "boss" of New York city regarding the cartoons drawn by the famous newspaper artist, Nast. "I don't care if they write about me in the papers, because most of my voters can't read, but I don't like to see 'em expose me in pictures, for these any-body can understand." However, such advantage as the political cartoon may hold over the political editorial does not lie so much in the fact that many people cannot read but that they will not take the time or the trouble to read. The cartoon is so obvious, so graphic, that "he who runs may read." If the idea it means to present is properly set forth, its purpose cannot be defeated. It compels attention. But it is permanently effective only in so far as it tells the truth. The pictured as well as the written word must have integrity back of it.

A much occupied public "too busy to read" on certain political situations

before the people often owes a debt of gratitude to the clever artists who put the whole pith of an issue into a single picture the lesson of which can be taken in a glance. While the better class of citizenship will not form its conclusions in this hasty way, a goodly portion of the public is sure to be much influenced by pictures. No matter what his means of expression—the oil painting or the hasty newspaper cartoon—the artist who tells the truth has within his grasp a most powerful medium whereby to reach the great complex, composite, at all times interesting body, "the public."

## "NEW" WOMEN

"Girl bachelors," now, by society's laws, Stay single as long as they will. And no one will deem them "peculiar" because They prefer to be "singular" still.

## NEW C. P. R. LINERS FOR THE FAR EAST

MONTREAL, Que.—Two new 15,000-ton steamships, to cost \$5,000,000, with a capacity for 1500 passengers and an average sustained speed of 18 knots an hour, have been ordered for the Vancouver-Hongkong service of the Canadian Pacific railway, according to an announcement Friday. The boats will be delivered January, 1913. The builders will be the Fairfield Steamship Company of Glasgow.

## NEWS BRIEFS

**PURCHASE POSTOFFICE SITE**  
MEDIA, Pa.—Postmaster Harry J. Makiver has received word from the postoffice department at Washington that the government has purchased property at State and Jackson streets for a site for a new postoffice.

**NAMED STATISTICS DELEGATE**  
MADISON, Wis.—Prof. Richard T. Ely, head of the department of economics at the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed by President Taft official delegate from the United States to the international institute of statistics which meets at The Hague early in September. Professor Ely is at present in Munich, Germany.

**OKLAHOMANS BUY TWO TOWNS**  
LUELLA, Ark.—A deal has been closed here whereby Messrs. Lindsay & Linley, recently of Oklahoma, acquired the whole village of Luella, the whole town of Cominto and a strip of land between them four miles long by two and one half miles wide.

**CITY WAGE RAISE IN PASADENA**  
PASADENA, Cal.—All appointive employees in the various departments in the city hall and even the street laborers will benefit by a wage increase. In some cases the increase will be as much as 20 per cent, but in the majority of cases it will amount to about 10 per cent.

**PLAN HIGH CHICAGO BUILDING**  
CHICAGO—A long-pending deal was closed recently whereby Henry C. Lytton acquired the leasehold interest of Paul Brauer and removed the final obstacle in the way of building a skyscraper at the northeast corner of State street and Jackson boulevard. The new building will be 18 stories high and will cost \$2,000,000.

**RAISE RAILROAD'S VALUATION**  
OLYMPIA, Wash.—The public service commissioner has turned over figures to the state tax commission showing that that body on July 10, 1910, gave the properties of the Northern Pacific railroad in Washington a value of \$127,250,000, which is an increase of about \$17,000,000 over the year previous.

**PURCHASE INDIANA DAM**  
NOBLESVILLE, Ind.—The hydraulic dam two miles north of this city, the property of the White River Light & Power Company, was sold recently by the Wainwright Trust Company, trustee, to D. P. Williams, of Indianapolis, the consideration being \$30,000.

**NORTHFIELD CONFERENCE**  
EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass.—Friday's session of the Northfield conference was one of the most cosmopolitan ever held here. Speakers representing five different denominations and three countries addressed audiences composed of delegates from five countries and five states. The principal speaker at the sunset service was Major Scott of London.

**STEPHENSON INQUIRY OCT. 2**  
WASHINGTON—The special Senate committee to investigate the election of Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin has decided to begin hearings in Milwaukee Oct. 2.

**MAINE LIEUTENANT RETIRED**  
WASHINGTON—The retirement of Lieut. Alexander F. H. Yates of Maine, with the rank of lieutenant commander, is the first application by the navy department of the new law.

**STATE MAKES PARK PAYMENT**  
MADISON, Wis.—One of the first payments by the state toward the purchase of a state park at Devil's Lake, near Baraboo, was made recently, when a check was given to Millie B. Dyke and Ida B. Ringling of Baraboo for a tract of 120 acres. The sum paid was \$10,000.

**NEW BUTTER BUREAU CHIEF**  
ALBANY, N. Y.—John T. Norton of New York has been appointed chief of the bureau of butter substitutes, in the state agricultural department, at an annual salary of \$2,000.

## Houghton &amp; Dutton Co.

NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE.

## A Clearance Sale of Footwear



1000 pairs of Women's Low Shoes in all leathers, black, tan and wine shades, all sizes from 2 1/2 to 4 1/2, mostly Goodyear welts, in values from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a pair. Closing at 69c....

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300 PAIRS OF BATH SLIPPERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN. Closing 23c.  
At 2000 PAIRS OF WOMEN'S HOSPITAL JULIETS AND OXFORDS, in 20 kinds, special bargains. Closing 99c to 1.69.  
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**Traveling Bags**  
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## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments to-day deal with recent aviation exploits in the United States and Europe.

**INDIANAPOLIS NEWS**—His recent flight over the New York skyscrapers and around their towers; his trip from New York to Washington and call on the President, have already made Atwood, amateur that he was... one of the greatest of American aviators.

**ST. LOUIS POST-DESPATCH**—The safe and sane flying of the future is to be that which seeks to discover what the aeroplane can do, rather than what we can do with it. That kind of flying is still engaging the serious attention of the world, and it is making headway every day.

**RICHMOND (Va.) TIMES-DESPATCH**—It may be that we shall have to look to Europe for better aeroplanes, but if so, then we shall look to America for the masters of the craft. It may be that the modern Americans shall first realize the dream of the ancient Greeks—that man shall be a brother to the bird, and go whither he would in the third domain.

**BALTIMORE AMERICAN**—Within 10 years regular express service will be rendered by the air routes, the mails will be carried by airships and many of the working facts of life will be promoted by air passage. These things are entirely feasible, and the progress of aviation justifies much larger expectations.

**PITTSBURGH DISPATCH**—There is as much reason for expecting that sooner or later some stabilizing device will be invented that will make the aeroplane as steady as a steamboat as there was a decade ago that man would ever be able to fly at all. The realization of such a

SECURE LAND FOR PIPE LINE

TACOMA, Wash.—Almost all of the right-of-way for the pipe line of the Green river gravity system from the headworks to the city has been secured without condemnation proceedings and but four property owners will have to go through condemnation proceedings.

AWARD COURT HOUSE CONTRACT

ATLANTA, Ga.—Moise de Leon, the Atlanta contractor who made the lowest bid for the structural work of the new county court house, has been awarded the contract. His bid was \$122,000.

## SUMMER CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Subscribers who are going out of town for the summer months may be supplied with the Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city. Send notice to

Circulation Department  
THE MONITOR  
BOSTON  
MASS.

## LA FONTAINE'S IS A LIVING GLORY

Writer Called by Some the "French Homer"—Although in His Day Undervalued He Is Now Increasingly Admired

THAT the glory of La Fontaine is perhaps the greatest and incontestably the most living of all French literary glories is the opinion of Fauguet, writing for the Twentieth Century. Paul Albert 25 years earlier dared not say so much. Form was still for France of such vast importance that La Fontaine's irregular meter, his freedom of versification, still laid him under some suspicion. We know that Lamartine could not away with the limping lines of the charming poet who preceded him. He was made utterly out of patience by what he thought careless or clumsy workmanship as well as by the bitterness he felt in La Fontaine's satire. Fauguet, friend of French modernists, sees in this very freedom La Fontaine's great mastery of expression. He made the metrical forms tell his thought, and their variety is the outward sign of the wonderful fluidity and swing of his thinking. He himself speaks of himself as one who like the butterfly goes from flower to flower, taking his treasure where he finds it. This same happy freedom of pure poetry which prompted La Fontaine to wander at will along all highways and byways of thought instead of confining himself to a single narrow path, as his contemporaries all felt necessary, is reflected in the delicate poise of the poet's technical mastery and the freedom of his meter.

## Poet Underestimated

Paul Albert, critic, plainly longs to set La Fontaine on high, but here was a poet whom the strict and eminently sagacious Boileau carefully excluded from his "Art Poétique." Boileau himself knew the pains of being shut from the best society during the period when the academy refused him admission; yet even his early close comradeship with La Fontaine did not so incline him to sympathy with the wayward genius as to admit the latter to the literary Parnassus. Boileau, who gave final form to French verse, Boileau who walked in the path his master Horace had trod, could find nowhere in the "Art Poétique" any classification of a writer of fables and of stories. And so Boileau was forced, in his admirable candor and honesty, to leave the friend of his own gayer days out in the cold. He had no place to put him.

To be sure the academy accepted La Fontaine at last, though the King demurred for some time. Louis never could quite overcome his dislike perhaps of the poet himself or of the curious forms of his work. One thinks that perhaps the dedication of some of the fables to Mme. de Montespan with enthusiastic eulogy may have harmed him with the prim and proper Maintenon, who ruled Louis with so high and yet so admirably tactful a hand. La Fontaine wrote many praises of his King, whom he seems to have gloried in as all the writers of the time gloried; but never a word, say the critics, ever came from his pen to acclaim the virtues of Mme. le Maintenon. And therefore La Fontaine never got on at court.

## Friends Famous, Too

La Fontaine's middle years were spent in a gay camaraderie with Racine, Moliere

and Boileau. All the little suppers with the chaff and brilliant talk that went with them were enlivened by La Fontaine, a merr do well who thought very little of himself and in all his career never succeeded, apparently, in making any of his contemporaries think that he amounted to so very much. He was the butt of the wits, too, and it is said that the discerning Moliere is the only one of those talented literary and society folk who really understood La Fontaine's poetic value and helped him to stand.

One day La Fontaine read to the assembled group of his three particular friends the introduction to his "Les Amours de Psyche." It runs in part as follows:

"Four friends, whose acquaintance had begun on Parnassus, allied themselves in a sort of society which I should call an academy if there had been more of them and if they had had a more earnest regard for the muse. The first thing that I had to do was to banish from among them all formal conversation and everything which could make their meetings seem academic. When they met and had talked over their amusements long enough, if by chance they stumbled upon some point of literary or other importance, they took advantage of the circumstance, but it was always with care not to dwell too long upon any single matter, flitting from one subject to another, like bees who find all sorts of flowers on the road. Envy, malice, cabal, have no place among them. They love the writings of the ancients, nor refuse due meed of praise to modern works, while they speak of their own with modesty and give each other advice with sincerity when one or another falls into the habitual modern mania and writes a book—an accident that does not often happen among them, however."

He goes on to say that of the friends, the verses of Acanthe (Racine) had something more touching or tender in them, those of Polyphile were more flowery; Aristote (Boileau) was serious without being stiff, and Gelaste (Moliere) was very lively. This picture of these four famous Frenchmen is one of the most interesting among literary records.

## Fables His Masterpiece

La Fontaine's fables were first dedicated to the French Dauphine. Perhaps he hoped thus to win more favor at court. They are by no means, however, stories for children, and are far less attractive to youth, indeed, thinks Albert, than to maturity. The mellow flavor of autumn most suits them. They are dramas in little—miniature scenes of the common human experience, with the characters disguised in the outer garb which best types them. Throughout literature the wolf, for example, has been the type of cruelty and self-seeking; and La Fontaine found in the barnyard and forest anticipating "Chanticleer" by so many years forms of animal life that represent various phases of human mentality which he wished to satirize. King and courtier, the peasant and bourgeois, all find themselves not so much caricatured as characterized in the fables, and pelts of the humbler kingdom. But it is not alone the delicious

satire and the half selfish wisdom, dividing so keenly the motives and purposes of mankind that make these fables great literature; there is also the exquisite supple poetry, which as we have seen, has won higher and higher praise as the years have passed. Victor Hugo alone of French poets is said to have equaled La Fontaine in rhythmic command and variety of effects.

Some French writers acclaim La Fontaine as the French Homer, picturing the whole nation and all its comings and goings in the deft figures of these little allegories. Surely here is strange contrast between the sounding deeds of Homeric heroes, so far as outward form goes; but perhaps after all the more humble setting of the various human passions leaves them clearer for what they really are than when they are decked out in the trappings of regal state and martial glories.

Fauguet speaks of La Fontaine as a marvelous musician, one who is really an artist, painting pictures by sounds, turns and divisions of lines. Classed with the lofty idealism of Corneille, Albert thinks La Fontaine cannot be, for the simple reason that he had not that impulse to originality which made him choose his own subjects and forms. Nearly all his works were begun at the instance of some one else. The fables seem an original idea enough, however, thought Albert thinks La Fontaine might never have set pen to paper if need had not driven. Certainly to sing because he must is the mark of supreme mastery, and yet we realize that Shakespeare wrote steadily, freely, and not carelessly at the command of daily existence. Who shall say how Homer sang, if indeed there was one Homer and not a long line of ballading bards? La Fontaine's contribution to literature is a series of exquisite vignettes wherein no doubt human nature is, for the truly wise, as clearly studied as it is on the broad block of Goethe or Shakespeare.

## OLD HOME WEEK IN VERMONT TOWN

CHELSEA, Vt.—The feature of the Chelsea old-home week celebration Friday was the presentation of "The Time Limit," a three-act railroad play, by the new Chelsea Dramatic Company in the town hall. The play was written expressly for the company by Millard F. George of Chelsea and the scenery used was especially painted for the production.

Today is "Visitors' day," and will be largely devoted to outings, family reunions and generally visiting. There will also be an open-air concert in the morning, a baseball game in the afternoon and an entertainment in the evening.

## MEMORIAL TO MRS. RICHARDS

The American Home Economics Association has started a project to perpetuate the memory of the late Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, for years instructor at the Institute of Technology, by raising a fund of \$100,000, the income to be devoted to the furthering of home economics.



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## PEARLS LONG LOVED BY WOMEN

Earrings a favorite form of adornment in times past

WE have Biblical authority to assure us that earrings are of great antiquity, for when the servant of Abraham sought Rebekah for the bride of his master's son, we are told he "put the earrings upon her face, and the bracelets upon her hands." Babylon and ancient Egypt have yielded up examples of what was worn by the ladies of those kingdoms. Ezekiel spoke of them symbolically as among the beauties of a regenerated Jerusalem. In the Rig Veda of India repeated reference is made to earrings, and Homer's allusion to Juno comes to mind:

"Fair, beaming pendants tremble in her ear;  
Each seems illumined with a triple star."

Earrings were a favorite adornment with savage tribes, who also wore ear-plugs, nose-rings, and labrets, or lip-rings. In eastern countries from the earliest times, earrings of gold, precious stones, bronze, and even glass were valued, and often worn by both sexes. The Egyptians had beautiful earrings, the rings often terminating in quaintly-formed heads of animals. The earrings of the Byzantine empire were frequently in the form of crescents, thus betraying their oriental origin. They were also modeled in the shape of birds, like the Etruscan earrings.

The earrings worn on the Assyrian bas-reliefs are richly ornamented. Trojan earrings consisted of a kind of plaque of gold with a hook and pendant gold chains, terminating in small ornaments.

In Thibet large plates of silver are worn over the ears, and the cylindrical ear-plugs of the Burmese are curiously distinctive. In the sixteenth century in England, no design was more favored than that of the lock and key, a quaint conceit which was as general then in the case of earrings as it is today in the case of bracelets. Earrings of this form are found in the portraits of the day, both of men and women, for in this century both sexes are fond of the ornament, the pictures of Shakespeare showing it in practically every instance. It was less popular with the gallants of the Directoire period, and to this day it is favored by men of the east and the sailors of practically all countries.

Pearls seem to have been particularly admired at all periods, especially by Grecian ladies, says the Montreal Star. The Anglo-Saxon ladies were fond of them, too, and in the jewelry of that time earrings of pearls are mentioned.

The Roman women were great wearers of earrings, especially of pearls. Pliny refers to this passion for jewels in Rome: "They seek for pearls at the bottom of the sea, and search the bowels of the earth for emeralds to decorate their ears."

At no time did extravagance in the matter of earrings reach such a pitch as among the matrons of ancient Rome. Large pear-shaped pearls were the favorite form of ornament and as many as three or four were worn in a row.

The Empress Poppaea is said to have possessed earrings to the value of £120,000, while Caesar's wife possessed similar ornaments worth double this amount.

## BRIDE TRIES TO DO TOO MUCH

Attempts an elaborate meal when she has company

OFTEN a bride is not as poor a cook as her tormentors would make believe. She is usually a poor cook in that she manages poorly. For, instead of making simple meals out of simple dishes she attempts to prepare course dinners of fancy dishes. Instead of serving plain broiled steak, with baked potatoes, fresh tomatoes, and a little fruit for dessert, when her husband brings his brother to dinner, she will spend most of her day making a new-fangled soup, a rich meat pie, a fancy fruit salad, a difficult layer cake and some nut ice cream.

The plain dishes of the first meal the young wife should have prepared easily and well. But, anxious to be thought a most excellent cook, she attempts a more elaborate menu, and the result is that some of her fancy concoctions turn out distressingly bad. They turn out bad for the reason that it takes a very skilled and experienced cook to prepare fastidious dishes well. There are little things about the mixing and the seasoning and the baking or cooking of complicated dishes that can only be learned by experience or from an expert cook. The young cook had best do her practice cooking when there are no strangers present, says a writer for the Chicago Record-Herald. When company comes, if she is wise, she will serve only such dishes as she knows how to prepare well, however simple her meal may seem.

Simple meals are, after all, the best. Occasionally a course dinner of fancy dishes is relished and to be desired, but

for a life of usefulness meals of few courses, and these consisting of plain and appetizing food, are to be recommended. We quickly grow tired of a diet of ice cream, cake and candy. People who live in hotels grow desperately tired of fancy cooking; they relish nothing more than a simple home-made dinner. Let the bride who aspires to become a fine cook become expert first in preparing the ordinary sort of dishes that are needed six days out of the week.

Besides aiming at simplicity in her cooking, the young wife needs to observe simplicity in other household matters. It is her place to see that her home is not cluttered up with many things for which she and her husband have little use. Having too much furniture and bric-a-brac in too large a house keeps many a young couple poor and takes all the wife's time to care for it. Often there is more peace and real comfort and cheer in a simple pioneer's cabin than in the most fashionably furnished modern house. For comfort and cheer and peace are born of the masses and not of the things she possesses.

### GLASS CHAINS

The square-linked glass chains, used in place of ribbon for connecting the several individual vases making up a centerpiece, are attractive in themselves and add a touch to any luncheon table. These chains, intertwined with some feathery green, are particularly effective.—Newark News.

### MODES IN BRIEF

Ruches trim some of the newest silk frocks. The old-fashioned double box-plaiting, stitched in the middle and pinked on the edges, is used to edge sleeves, flounces and the edges of skirts, says the Paris correspondent of the New York Press.

Some of the new tailored serge dresses are showing broad bands of embroidery around the hips. Blue serge is trimmed with light blue; red with a brighter shade, and so on.

Lingerie frills of sheer batiste or net are used on many of the serge frocks.

A lovely white frock of sheer linen had heavy embroidery in beige-colored yarn.

Figured tulle over white silk is used for little separate coats for young girls.

Hats of cretonne are made over little bonnet wire shapes, fitting quite closely.

### NOVEL POCKET

What child, minus a purse or a pocket, has not tied her few pennies in the corner of her handkerchief, so they would be at hand when she needed them? Indeed, grown-ups, too, have been known to indulge in this expedient more than once, says the Newark News. Manufacturers may have taken the hint from this custom. At all events, handkerchiefs are now made provided with tiny pockets, large enough to hold earfare and a little more. A handkerchief and a pocket certainly do go together; and if one hasn't a pocket for the handkerchief she may have the combination by having a handkerchief with a pocket, thereby reversing the usual order of things.

### QUILL HINTS

A lace quill shown by Paquin is of cream-colored chantilly shirred along a central vein and again in double rows on the outer edges. Tiny silk rosebuds emphasize the long shape.

The straw quill is an excellent way to use the little piece of straw braid that has been left from making the shape over a frame, says the New York Press. It can be shaped over thin buckram or scrim, and each surface should be covered with straw.

Velvet is another form that the quill takes in millinery. It can be plaited so that the folds radiate from the long central vein. A backing of satin is the neatest finish for this type of quill.

### LEATHER COVERED

Pillows for the divan in the library or den require careful selection to be in keeping with the furnishings of the room, says the Newark News. Particularly adapted to the room furnished in mission style are the covers of leather with an illuminated border or corner design in rich colorings. These pillows are to be had in shades of green, brown and red.

### SWEETEN LATER

Good cranberries cannot be made if the sugar is allowed to boil in with the berries, says the Spokane Chronicle. After the cranberries are soft and strained through a colander add a scant pound of sugar to a quart of berries, bring to a boil and cook four minutes. Put three quarters of a pint of boiling water on the berries when first cooked.

### CHAMOIS TRIMMED

An odd but beautiful evening gown is of chamois-colored tulle, with embroideries worked on real chamois leather in Japanese style with floss silks, says the Montreal Star. The designs are chrysanthemums in lovely shades of yellow, gray, drab, and here and there a dragon worked in silver thread.

### FEEL LIKE VELVET

Soft felt hats for the mountains in all the lovely shades of the present fashions are on hand for the girls, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Some of these felts are so soft and beautiful in quality that they look and feel almost like velvet.

# FASHIONS AND

## GIRLS GOING AWAY TO SCHOOL WITH PLAIN SATIN TRIMMING

Outline of a suitable and satisfactory wardrobe

Stylish gown made of striped material

THE mothers of young girls who are going away to school and college this fall are busily planning what they shall wear. The interest manifested in this matter has been so general that the school authorities have taken up the subject and now in many cases have a section of their catalogues devoted to dress. To a unit they stand for simplicity and sometimes go so far as to state explicitly what shall and what shall not be worn, reserving to themselves the right to return to the parents anything that is deemed unsuitable for a girl at school. This means the disapproval of low necks and short sleeves, rich party dresses and expensive jewelry.

Some of them state, exactly what is to be worn in the classroom, while others leave it to individual taste, but one and all favor the Peter Thompson suit or something similar, of blue serge. There should be two of these suits, for they are given hard wear and it is necessary to have one in readiness for use should the other be temporarily out of commission. In the spring the same skirt can be used with plain white shirt waists. Should a girl demur at first, it may interest her to know that this plain little suit originated on this side of the water, was taken up by Paris, where it had a great vogue, and has been adopted as a "steady" over there, just as it has been here. It is a graceful little suit, becoming in its lines, and leaves the body free for all those forms of exercise which have become as much a part of the school curriculum for girls as they have for boys. Some schools call for bloomers to go with them, while others find those that go with the gymnasium suit quite enough. These bloomers have given rise to more than one protest from precise grandmothers, who never heard of such things when they were young, and wonder what the world is coming to anyway, and no one thing shows more plainly the change that has come over the face of things than this. Every girl must have a gymnasium suit, and every gymnasium suit must have bloomers. There must be also stout walking shoes, overshoes and a raincoat, besides an umbrella, for the girl of this day does not stay in the house by the fire should the weather be stormy. A sweater and woolen cap also are essential.

These are for strictly school wear and outings. For going to town and to church on Sundays a good plain street suit is needed. With a pretty waist, it does nicely for the theater and any concert which the pupils may attend.

The love for pretty things is legitimate, and is not to be denied, so something of this kind is permitted for the dinner at night and Sundays. The girl's own fancy may be indulged in this, providing it keeps within the limits. It may be of any color or any material that is not too costly or partyed. It may be high in the neck or collarless, as the fashion now is, but not low; and the sleeves may be elbow or three-quarter length, but not short. Many suitable fabrics for these dresses are shown in the stores. Challis, soft cassimeres and such silks as foulard are pretty, sensible and inexpensive, but the stores are always coming out with new things, some of which will be found equally good. The dresses should be made simply, as is befitting a young girl, and, while in style, should not go to extremes.

As most schools have several social occasions during the year, it might be an advantage to have one of these two frocks a little lighter than the others, although by no means too light for service. Thus it can be made to serve a double purpose. Unless the school is a very fashionable one, this will be quite good enough for any girl, but in some instances a special very simple party dress would be in order.

Shoes, gloves, underwear, are matters of course, as is also the neat hat to go with the tailored suit, and the warm kimono. The underwear should be plainly marked with woven letters, and while it may be fine should be serviceable and not too fancy. A dainty little jacket to slip on in one's room is often desirable.

So equipped, a girl can go to any school wrapped safely in the comfortable assurance that her outfit is beyond criticism.

STRIPE materials are exceedingly fashionable, and trimming of plain satin is most effective. This gown is made from one of the silk and wool mixtures that are so pretty and well liked, and the yoke and undersleeves are of allover lace.

The skirt is cut in four gores only and is made quite novel and distinctive by the treatment at the sides, for these gores are cut in sections, one arranged over the other. The front gores are trimmed effectively.

The blouse is made with elbow sleeves that are sewed to the armholes and with a prettily shaped yoke. In this instance the yoke is made of allover lace, finished with a band of silk, but it could be all of silk if a simpler treatment is desired or could be made from any contrasting material. The waist line is being much used but the belt always can be substituted if it is found more becoming. The model will be found a good one for all materials adapted to afternoon wear.

For the medium size blouse will require 2½ yards of material, 27, 1½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with one yard of allover lace 18 inches wide for the yoke and undersleeves; for the skirt will be needed seven yards 27, 5½ yards 36 or 3½ yards 44 inches wide, and for the trimming of the gown will be required one yard of satin 20 inches wide.

A pattern of the blouse (7061), sizes 34 to 40 bust, or of the skirt (7010), sizes 22 to 30 waist, can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Silver dress trimmings may be cleaned by covering them with dry powdered magnesia, says an exchange. Leave it for three hours, then rub it well with flannel and brush off with a perfectly clean cloth.

### CLEANS TRIMMING

Silver dress trimmings may be cleaned by covering them with dry powdered magnesia, says an exchange. Leave it for three hours, then rub it well with flannel and brush off with a perfectly clean cloth.

### BRILLIANT SILVER

If silver is washed in hot suds to which a teaspoonful of ammonia has been added, dried with a clean towel, then rubbed with chamois, it can be kept brilliant without use of the powders usually employed.—Continued.

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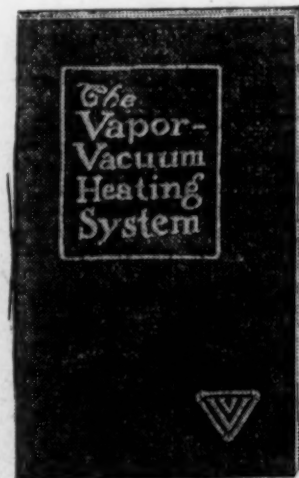
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STRIPE materials are exceedingly fashionable, and trimming of plain satin is most effective. This gown is made from one of the silk and wool mixtures that are so pretty and well liked, and the yoke and undersleeves are of allover lace.

The skirt is cut in four gores only and is made quite novel and distinctive by the treatment at the sides, for these gores are cut in sections, one arranged over the other. The front gores are trimmed effectively.

The blouse is made with elbow sleeves that are sewed to the armholes and with a prettily shaped yoke. In this instance the yoke is made of allover lace, finished with a band of silk, but it could be all of silk if a simpler treatment is desired or could be made from any contrasting material. The waist line is being much used but the belt always can be substituted if it is found more becoming. The model will be found a good one for all materials adapted to afternoon wear.

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## TRAVELING COATS OF RATINE

Pretty frocks seen at French garden parties

THE new ratine cloths, much lighter in weight than those of last season, make delightful traveling garments, writes the Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune. The color of the reverse side trims them in belt, collar and cuffs, as coverings to a few big buttons, and in buttoned flaps to the hip pockets. Deep mustard, khaki and beige are the favorite colors, while the reverse side of each forms the strongest contrast.

The long, loose dress coats are used also for traveling, and alternating with them are tailcoats of soft wool, called chinees, reflecting in their weave all the shades of color in peacock or pheasant plumage. Bias bands of silk, of a plain matching color, trim the skirt, broken at intervals by a large cloth-covered button, and the same silk, in narrow bands, with tiny cloth-covered buttons, is used in the adornment of the coat, which is cut half long and loose fitting. Increased fullness in the short skirt is gained by a wide, inward turning plait, set at each side, closed knee high by cloth-covered buttons and real buttonholes. Below the knees it is left unbuttoned, the buttons and buttonholes serving merely as adornment.

When velvet accessories to these cloths of mixed colorings are desired the darkest shade of color in the cloth is selected. Black velvet curiously dulls the cloth. Indeed, except on white, black velvet or ribbon is seldom used nowadays as a trimming. It is

supplanted by the taupe shade, gray and dark bronze green and white. On white these colors, or the shades of any color, are preferred. A sweet little gown of crinkled white cotton crepe, heavily embroidered, was trimmed with many tassels covered with taupe colored satin rimmed with gray horn. Taupe circles the round waist, half a back and front under the drooping scallops of the corsage trimming, one side of the back it was allowed to drop in one long, narrow end with a passementerie tassel. The sash and the buttons been of black, all the peculiar chic would been lost. New sashes are hung at one side of either the back, and nearly always but one allowed.

At tea time in the Bois, for parties and, in fact, for all afternoon out-of-door summer women love the long, loose, unfitted of black mousseline de soie, either perfectly plain or elaborately embellished with wide borders of soutache braid, raised heavy silk embroidery.

Garden party frocks of gay cotton materials and soft silk, by flower designs, in natural colors, are trimmed with quantities of Valenciennes lace. On the skirts it clusters large frills at the hem, and on the sash it frills bands of the material shaped to the shoulders in round form and drawn together in front of the bust under a big flat velvet r

## FROCKS FOR TENNIS AND GOLF

The plainer the style the smarter

THE girl who plays tennis and golf pays more attention to the frocks suitable for these sports than to anything else in her wardrobe. The plainer the style of dress the smarter it is, according to the New York Herald. White duck, white linen and white pique are the most fashionable materials. The pique is of the finest, light in weight, launders well and consequently is most popular.

There is not much variety in the styles for golf and tennis frocks; the straight skirt and sailor blouse waist is the smartest and it is quite remarkable how much variety can be obtained, as they are all on quite the same lines after all. The skirts are not too scant to allow of running or taking long steps, are quite short and fit perfectly; the plain habit back, the skirt opening at the side of the front breadth and buttons on either side of the front breadth, is one of what may be called the regulation models.

Either a waist of the same material as the skirt or a severely plain shirt waist of light weight linen is fashionable. There are also the regulation sailor frocks, with trimmings of color, and white is the smartest for this style of frock. There is every weight of linen worn for the skirt, and quite a sheer linen finished with a deep hem is popular for the warmest days, while the lighter and finer quality of linen duck never goes out of fashion.

It is not smart to have frocks intended for out of door sports made in fancy design or material, and there are just as many cautions rules and regulations as

to the general effect as are to with in the heat style of riding. The girl with a talent for dress can, however, make her own frocks, while a riding habit would beyond her skill.

### HATS FOR FALL

The chic little white felt hats worn by smart women at the sea and mountain resorts this promise to retain their popularity fall, and will be principally worn dark tailored suits, says the New York Tribune. While the plain, unfitted felt is the correct style just now, fine white fall chapeau will have wings or severe tailored bows trimming. The crowns of these felts will be rather high, with thinning tapering even higher, as white felt hat which has seen a service will need only a little of with a wing or two, to be "just this fall."

### TAPE IS BETTER

If you leave white silk ribbon garter when it is washed, it soon turns ugly yellow. Pale blue ribbon will do this; it washes white and stays color. Narrow linen tape can be cut out so easily as silk and kept as long as it is used.—New York Press.



# THE HOUSEHOLD

## AUTUMN SET PLANTS DO BEST SPRAY OF VIOLETS AS A DESIGN

Make your hardy rose garden in the fall

Decoration for centerpieces, pillows or bags

THE best time to make a hardy rose garden is in the late fall. Even if there have been snow flurries, this remark holds true. The ground may have frozen somewhat, but that need make no difference. The autumn set plants will do best, provided they have been properly ripened and properly handled both when dug and until they are planted in the soil. By such treatment they may often be made to produce flowers during the next summer, a thing they will almost never do if planted in the spring.

For the best kind of a rose garden, hardy varieties, the site should be warm, dry, elevated and well protected from severe and bleak winds. It must not be shaded by buildings or trees, though great advantage may be taken of these if they are on the windward side and can thus act as wind breaks. A gentle slope to the south is generally admirable because the coldest air naturally passes down to the lower ground, just as water flows to lower levels.

Any soil that will produce good crops of vegetables will do for roses, but if one has not such a soil he can do well with what he has, because the hardy roses will do well almost anywhere, provided the soil is wet and not approximately sterile. With a little extra work, even heavy clay and light sand or gravel may be handled so as to produce good hardy roses. The best soil, however, is a rich, friable and deep loam well supplied with decaying vegetable matter, such as leaves and litter from the cow stable.

With site and soil decided upon, the next step is preparation. The beds, properly drained either naturally or artificially by tile or rubble stone, may be made to suit the fancy of the owner in any design, but it is best not to have them wider than four feet, so as to be able to reach the plants and especially the flowers without tramping upon the bed itself.

A very convenient way of planting, and one that facilitates both cultivation and gathering, is to set the plants in two rows 2½ feet apart, the plants in one row being set opposite the spaces between the plants in the other. The advantages of this are that the plants will be one foot back from the edges of the bed, they will not interfere with each other and yet will have practically the full sun at all times.

If there is a choice of soil, the hybrid remontant or perpetual varieties should be placed in the heavier, clayey one, since they do best in such land, whereas the hybrid tea varieties will give best results in lighter, warmer land. If the ground does not contain clay, this should be added when one plans to grow the former class. Heavy loam always contains abundant clay for roses of this class; but when one wants to grow the other class a liberal application of sand should be added if this is not present in the soil chosen for them. Which ever class is chosen and no matter what kind of soil is selected, there should be abundance of plant food for the roses. This may best be supplied by means of

manure from the cow stable if this can be secured, otherwise any other manure. The most important point about planting roses that have been budded or grafted is to place the joint or union three or four inches below the surface of the ground. If this is not done, the inferior root upon which the superior variety has been made to grow artificially will send up suckers of its own inferior order and in time replace the choice variety for which the gardener has paid a round price.

Most of the budded plants come from France, where they are dug and shipped in the fall early enough to be set in American gardens before the ground freezes too solidly.

With the beds prepared, holes should be dug 12 to 15 inches deep and wide. Some of the surface soil should be mixed with well-decayed manure and two or three inches of this placed in the bottom of the hole. The roots of the plant should then be spread outward and downward and the soil poured in gradually until they are covered, when they should be made firm with the hands. Then the hole should be filled and the soil tramped down pretty hard, care being taken to avoid treading upon the plant itself.

After planting, a liberal coat of litter or leaves or both should be spread over the bed to act as winter mulch. This is important, since it prevents the alternate freezing and thawing of the soil and the consequent lifting and settling of the earth, thereby breaking the roots more or less. Another important thing is to cut back the long stems to about 18 inches so as to prevent the whipping of these canes by the winter winds.

It is best to allow these 18-inch stems to remain until the first buds are observed to be turning green in the spring and then cut them off all but three or four buds near the base of the stems. This may look like butchery, but it is not. It is the next most important step towards abundance of roses. To develop an open head, one into which the sunlight may enter freely, the buds, as far as possible, should be on the outside of the stems; that is, not facing toward the centers of the bushes.

Should any briar stems appear from the root they should at once be removed. The best way to do this is to remove the earth from the stems till the briar root is reached and then to cut this off and rub the place until it is pretty smooth thus to prevent the growth of any other buds at that point. This is the work of only a few minutes, but if it is not done, the beautiful budded roses will be choked out by the briars. The way to recognize these briar stems is by their numerous minute thorns and their leaflets, which instead of being in fives are in sevens.

Among the hybrid perpetual roses that have proved satisfactory in the north are: Alfred Colomb, Anne de Diesbach, Baroness Rothschild, Clio, Fisher Holmes, General Jacqueminot, John Hopper, Ulrich Brunner, Xavier Olibo, Machioness of Lorne, Margaret Dickenson, Marie Baumann and Mabel Morrison.



THE spray of violets makes a pretty decoration for centerpieces, pillows or bags. The flowers are worked in the solid satin stitch, and the leaves are outlined in the long and short stitch, with the stems in the outline stitch. Mercerized-cotton No. 20 should be used, or filo-floss.

### SALT AS AN AID

A teaspoonful of salt in the water in the outside vessel of a double boiler will raise the temperature of the contents of the inner vessel, says an exchange. A cereal may be made to boil in this way without danger of burning.

### NEED WARM RAIN

House plants, such as aspidistras, should be put out in warm rain occasionally, says the Racine Journal. Bring them in while still wet and wipe each leaf with a soft duster to remove every particle of dirt.

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## LESSONS IN MAKING OF SWEETS

VII.—Almond Toffee

PUT into a clean saucepan one pound of Demerara sugar and one gill of water, dissolve slowly, brushing saucepan as for fondant. When sugar is all melted add one dessertspoonful of glucose, four drops of acetic acid and one ounce of fresh butter. Place in thermometer and boil to 280 degrees. Pour half into a tin lined with oiled paper. Quickly scatter on one ounce sliced or split almonds and quickly cover with the remainder of the toffee in the saucepan. When cool enough, mark into squares; when cold enough, saw with a knife into squares, and when quite cold, wrap in wax paper. Any kind of sliced nut will do.

### CREAM TOFFEE

Melt in a saucepan one pound of brown or white sugar, and when melted add

half a gill of thick cream and a few drops of vanilla essence, one dessertspoon of glucose and boil to 280 degrees. Pour into a tin lined with oiled paper, mark, when set enough, into bars and saw up when cool enough.

### MILK TOFFEE

This is made with milk instead of water and requires a larger saucepan than the others as it boils up so much. Any number of toffees may be made, but it is best always to melt your sugar in water first; then, when this is done, add anything else you like with the glucose—such as honey, treacle, butter (about one ounce to each pound) melted chocolate, etc., and then boil up to 280 degrees. Always stir as little and as gently as possible, and once the sugar is melted, boil quickly.

## SOCK SUPPORTERS

The pretty summer socks will slip down out of place, especially if the youngster has not plump little legs, says the Newark News. Narrow leather supporters fitted with buckles, quite on the principle of one's waist belt, are to be had to keep the socks in place. For dress occasions supporters of elastic-run ribbon finished with a rosette of the ribbon are worn. These may be had in the shops in white, pink and blue. They, of course, are not difficult to fashion at home.

## GARDEN BASKETS

Garden baskets, whether for fruits or flowers, are welcomed by the woman who enjoys life out of doors, says the Newark News. The baskets of the Newark bamboo are most attractive and form a pretty background for contents of any kind. They come in many shapes and sizes.

## PINCUSHION

A very pretty pincushion may be made of dotted mull and Valenciennes, says an exchange. A small round cushion, with either a pink or blue covering, is best to use as the foundation, for the color shows through the mull and lace slip, and gives a very dainty effect.

In the center of the mull cover form a bowknot of the lace and sew to the mull, then cut away the material underneath and finish the slip with a ruffle of lace.

## WOMEN RUN PARKS

Juarez, Mex., is believed to be the only city in the world in which the direction and control of the city parks have been turned over completely to women. The parks in Ciudad Juarez still will be cared for by men, but above the men will be a board of eight lady managers, composed of four "dames" and four "señoritas," who have exclusive control and direction of all parks.

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have my personal attention, which guarantees the matching of your hair in shade and texture, so perfectly as to escape the closest inspection.

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## TRIED RECIPES

**BAKED RICE AND CHEESE**  
WHEN baking rice for the noonday meals cook an extra quantity and set aside about one pint. Make a white sauce with one heaping tablespoon each of flour and butter, a little white pepper and 1½ cupfuls of milk. In a deep baking dish place alternate layers of the rice, sauce and grated cheese, having the last layer cheese. Place in a hot oven until brown.

**EGGS POACHED IN MILK**  
Put one half cup of milk into a frying pan and let come to boiling. Drop the eggs into the milk, dust with salt and pepper, and let cook two or three minutes, or until the white is set. Take up with skimmer.

**FRIED GREEN TOMATOES**  
Cut firm green tomatoes in rather thick slices and soak in cold salt water for half an hour. Dry, sprinkle with salt and pepper, roll in flour or cornmeal and fry in lard, butter or good pork drippings.

**GRILLED TOMATOES**  
Wipe large, firm tomatoes free from blemish and split crosswise. Lay on a well greased broiling rack skin side down and cook until tender. Turn, add a bit of butter with salt and pepper to season and brown lightly. Serve on slices of buttered toast.

**MACARON PUDDING**  
Over the crumbs of two dozen macarons pour half a pint of ice cream. Let the crumbs stand then for an hour or more in a baking dish. Pour over them a pint of milk, four well beaten eggs and about a cupful of fine sugar. Flavor if desired. Set into the oven to bake till the custard is firm. Serve either hot or cold. Have with a sauce or without one. A chocolate sauce will make the sweet richer, if that result is desired.

**BROWN BREAD PUDDING**  
One cupful of brown bread crumbs, fine and dry; one cupful of sour cream, one half cupful of sweet milk, one half teaspoonful of soda, three eggs (beaten separately), two heaping tablespoonsful of maple sugar (or brown sugar and one tablespoonful of caramel), and two heaping tablespoonsful of flour. Dissolve the soda in a very little warm water and stir into the sour cream; soak the crumbs in it; make a smooth batter of the flour and milk, beat the yolks of the eggs with the sugar, mix all well together; beat the whites of the eggs to a froth and stir lightly in at the last. Bake in a slow oven three fourths of an hour. Serve warm or cold, with maple sugar and cream.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## ON YOUR MENU

Au gratin—Dishes baked, prepared with cheese.  
Bouillon—A clear broth, usually beef.  
Consomme—Clear soup.  
Croustons—Bread toasted in squares, used for soup and in garnishing.  
Frappe—Semi or half frozen.  
Fricassee—Stew.  
Fronage—Cheese.  
Glacé—Frozen.  
Jus—Gravy or juice of meats.  
Menu—Bill of fare.  
Neufchatel—A soft Swiss cheese.  
Timbale—Pie crust baked in mold.  
Tutti frutti—Various kinds of fruits chopped fine.—Racine Journal.

## SILK OR COTTON

The position of the silk glove is somewhat ambiguous. No one can deny its serviceability for warm weather, but there seems to be a general feeling that it lacks something in smartness, says the New York Tribune. French women, it is said, prefer even cotton to silk, which is an extravagant taste. Cotton holds the dirt more securely than silk and the extra amount of rubbing needed to get it clear makes it wear out more quickly. Besides the double tips now given to silk gloves add greatly to their length of life. Possibly one reason why silk gloves are not better liked is that they are often worn too short.

## RUST KEPT OFF

Steel knives that are not in general use may be kept from rusting if they are dipped in a strong solution of soda (one part water to four parts soda), says the Racine Journal. Then wipe dry, roll in flannel and keep in a dry place.



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Dept. C. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## SHE HAS GREAT EXPECTATIONS

Southern hen-raiser looks for fortune in few years

MRS. REGINALD STONESTREET, wife of a well-known Nashville man, bears the distinction of suddenly becoming a full fledged poultry raiser. She has cleared something over \$1000 on chickens during the last 12 months, says the Nashville Tennessean.

So far as can be learned Mrs. Stonestreet is the first woman in the South to start into the poultry business on her own account. She has purchased a residence surrounded by several acres of land near Glendale park, and Sept. 1 she will start an up to date poultry yard in this city. The place will be known as the Park poultry yards.

When asked by a reporter how she managed to make such a success of it all the woman with the chicken talent replied:

"Oh, I don't know how it was. Somehow I just had good luck and learned from the first, and then I always have loved chickens, and of course that's half the battle. I used to live on a farm in Carthage when I was a girl and we had a good many chickens, like all neighbors. While I did not get much knowledge about chickens myself, I used to hear my mother talk and absorbed her old-fashioned ideas and ways of looking after them."

"I am getting my finest hens ready for exhibition at the state fair. I am feeding my large pullets and cockerels on raw meat several times a day. Raw meat, you know, makes a chicken strong, and I want my chickens to be noted for their health as well as their beauty. The baby chickens of course are fed on milk. Evidently the diet is agreeing with the chickens, as they are about as fat and beautiful a lot of White Orpingtons as can be found."

Mrs. Stonestreet says she intends to raise White Orpingtons altogether in her poultry yards at first. She has lately purchased five pullets and a cockerel

from England of this breed, paying a large sum for the lot. When the reporter stated that it was a good deal to pay for them she replied: "Why, no, it isn't. I have two hens, Nancy and Edo, each worth more than that. But the English lot is extra fine and I am depending on them to start a strain of the poultry which will lead poultry raising in the South."

Mrs. Stonestreet began her poultry yard in a small way and with no particular intention of making more than a hobby of it. She purchased an incubator and set 150 eggs. The incubator hatched 112 chickens, and when they were brooding size their owner sold 98 of them for 50 cents each. With the money received from this sale she purchased another incubator and set 400 eggs. Out of the 400 eggs set 323 hatched and two months later she had all told in her chicken yard 650 broilers. The sale of these broilers gave her enough money to start into the business on a larger plane, and instead of going in for quantity Mrs. Stonestreet began the experiment of raising only full blooded poultry.

The result is that while she has not so many chickens, every one of the pretty fluffy white fellows is worth a good deal. Their eggs alone sell for \$1 apiece and so great is the demand for them that she keeps a little book called her "waiting list," which at present has several dozen names of farmers all over Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky who want a dozen or so to start a strain of the famous White Orpingtons.

The young poultry raiser, though a pioneer in the business, is very optimistic. She expects to make \$50,000 in 10 years on White Orpingtons, and out of that sum will spend no more than \$10,000. In other words, she expects to clear at least \$40,000 in 10 years on chickens!

## SEWING RAGS FOR RAG CARPETS

An occupation that fills leisure hours in country

SEWING rags for rag carpets is popular as fancy work for women who have gone to the country. Everybody knows that rag carpets go with colonial home furnishings. Now, those rugs take pounds and pounds of sewed rags to make. And every rag must be sewed by hand. There must be dozens, hundreds, thousands of strips of material, cut narrow, then sewed neatly together at the ends. Then the long strips are rolled into balls and each ball forms a part of the material needed for your rag rug.

Each color is made into a separate ball. There are balls large and small, bright and dull colored. Getting those balls ready for the weaver means work and also many rags. That is why the begging message has crept into many a letter this summer: "Do save me any old clothes you don't want. I am very busy making a rug." And sometimes the answer comes back: "Sorry, would like to oblige, but I am making a rug also."

The weaver considers only the colors and whether the balls of rags are of wool, cotton or silk. His charges vary according to the material. One farmer's wife is busy at a new style of rag rug, using only old stockings and socks. The result is a rug of unusual thickness. It differs greatly from the ordinary cotton rug. It has been her odd experiment and has proved a success as rag rugs go.

A colonial rug requires six pounds of rags for each yard of rug. If you chance along a country road and see women on a piazza busy winding and an apparently endless string of bright

color, or mayhap just as busily cutting strips of cloth, don't ask what they are doing, for if you do the chances all are that they will greet you with: "Oh, say, haven't you some old neckties or old waists or skirts? I'm making a rug."

What effect this making of old clothes into balls of material for rug weaving will have upon the Salvation Army donations this fall is not known, but certain it is the family rag bag will be greatly depleted.—New York Sun.

## MASH THEM

If potatoes are overboiled, the best thing to do is to drain, leave them in the pan, stand it over the fire without the lid and stir briskly for a minute or two. Then add a little butter and serve as mashed potatoes.—Racine Journal.

## SUET IN JARS

Suet melted down in the oven and put into jars will keep for any length of time and is much easier to chop up if treated in this way, says the Louisville Herald. Puddings will keep better if made with suet that has been melted in the oven.

## PILLOW COVERS

Pretty pillow covers for the small square pillow are made of fine sheer linen, hand embroidered with insets of flet. The cream color is quite as effective as the pure white, and rather more distinctive.—Newark News.



# STORY OF A RACE LEARNED FROM ITS SYMBOLS

Emblems Trivial or Barbarous From Our Viewpoint  
Were Revered Objects to the People That Is Gone

THE human story of mankind is illustrated by its art more forcibly than by its letters. With primitive man art was expressed in symbols of his faith, his habits and his desires. In order to read the story of the Egyptian we must translate innumerable emblems which might seem trivial or barbarous from our own viewpoint, but which were revered objects to the race which could build a temple as stupendous as Karnak and weave a scarf strong enough to bear the weight of a man while sufficiently delicate to pass through a finger ring.

Their most familiar emblem is the winged globe in its various forms. The most important represents the sun god Osiris as a globe, bearing the goat-horns of strength, the serpents of earthly wisdom and the wings of aspiration.

An erroneous belief that the beetle was a self-fructifying insect led the Egyptians to adopt its form as a symbol of resurrection. When the beetle or scarab is combined with the winged globe it is known as the symbol of immortality.

As through the Orient from the planetary motives of the early Persians, the fabulous creatures evolved by Muhammadans (because of prohibitory natural ones), to the poetic imaginations of Chinese and Japanese lovers of mountain, forest and stream—the symbols march in procession. Seldom do they lose their entire form or meaning in their migration, not even when taking wings for the north countries. Rather do they present new phases of the trite saying, "There is nothing new under the sun."

That decorative domestic fowl, the peacock, bears the same meaning in symbolism as the scarab, namely the resurrection, for the reason that the ancients believed that its flesh was incorruptible. It was the bird of Juno because she made use of its many-eyed feathers while pursuing her vocation as the patron goddess of all married women. But nowhere do we find its regal bearing so satisfactory as on a Japanese painting in combination with the Chinese emblem of royalty, the equally regal peony.

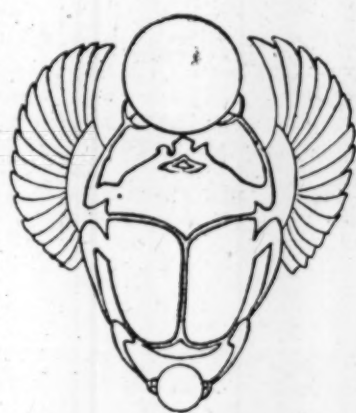
The ancient Japanese were sensitive to the fitness of meaning as well as form and color when composing a design, the more subtle the thought and the more subtly it was expressed, the better. Even rough old warriors vied with exquisite and noble ladies in their inventions of new forms whereby well-known legends and favorite poems might be so veiled that he who ran should be forced to pause if he would read.

The oriental symbol best known to foreigners is the dragon, and this fabulous creature of graceful curves and pliable claws which may be merely tenacious or markedly cruel, is a constant



St. George, painted by Andrea Mantegna, showing the conventional dragon, symbol of materialism

source of speculation to the student. Whether it rides the clouds or dives into the waters is of moment to the transgressor. If you ask a Japanese of its



Symbol of immortality of Egyptians

origin he will naively reply, "It has always been."

The occidental variety of dragon is usually a caricature. That is, if the stuffed rag, open furnace door or stage property style painted by Mantegna and Giorgione is to be considered. We are aware that the early painters were endeavoring to paint evil in its most malignant form. However, few, if any, had seen an oriental interpretation, where the creature represented fire itself, from the tip of its decorative nose to the end of its curving tail; where its attractive rather than repellent outward appearance made it a most emphatic emblem of wickedness.

Tyrwhitt has decided that there are two kinds of symbols and points out that a symbol is either representative and makes you think of it as a picture of a beef over a house door indicates meals and is called a public house sign, or it is vicarious, as a £5 note stands for five sovereigns. The picture of the beef reminds you of a roast, but you can't eat it. The piece of paper passes vicariously for five pieces of gold and you can spend it.

We might even decide that the first division might be cut in several parts on perusing the list of important emblems. There had been always more or less speculation as to why the fish was chosen by the early Christians as a symbol of Jesus until a serious student discovered that they had borrowed the cabala fashion of symbolizing a thought by the means of letters. The letters of the Greek word fish are the initial letters of the following sentence in Greek: "Jesus Christ Son of God, Saviour."

The outlines of a fish may be seen cut in the walls of the catacombs near Rome, in such a manner as to indicate that this sign was used as an intimate to the chamber where the martyrs held their religious services.



Japanese painting of peacock and peonies by Sososaki, artist of the eighteenth century

To the Japanese the fish is the emblem of the boy, and points to ambition and success. On the 5th of May huge banner balloons in the form of fish, and highly colored, are attached to bamboo poles and placed in front of each house where a man child has been born during the year. The housewife will bring out

her best kakemono (wall object), displaying a picture of carp leaping a waterfall, and place fresh flowers beside the household deity, Ebisu, who is the patron of fish and fishermen. Each boy will eat a breakfast of rice cakes shaped like a fish, and his chief lure that day will be the candy shops where fish of

every conceivable color will be displayed. It is evident that the greatest stoics are often the tenderest sentimentalists, when we find on an ancient sword guard, pierced in the cold iron, such emblems as cherry blossoms, lotus growing in a pond, the needles of a swaying pine branch. The delicate petals of the first speak of womanly beauty and charmed memories, the lotus symbolizes faith, arising from materiality, while the pine promises long life and happiness.

## WILL H. LOW HAS SHOWING OF HIS WORK IN CHICAGO

The sketches and studies for decorations painted by Will H. Low of New York constitute an important exhibition of its kind at the Art Institute, writes L. M. McCauley in the Chicago Post. There are 34 drawings in line and color, some of them interesting to the passing viewer, and 10 photographs of interior decorations which were installed in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, the Manhattan, the residence of Anthony N. Brady at Albany, the Essex county courthouse, New Jersey; the Luzerne county courthouse, Wilkesbarre, Pa., and prepared for the federal building at Cleveland.

The color sketches include studies for various places, the ceilings and over mantels of public buildings, panels for churches, designs for stained glass windows, decorations for music rooms and lunettes and panels for handsome house ornamentation. The drawing and grace of design render certain works very attractive.

The full-sized color cartoon for a stained glass window executed for Gardner G. Hubbard and erected in Rock Creek church, near Washington, has for its subject "Madonna della Pratinella, Our Lady of the Daisy and two Attendant Angels." Since a considerable number of stained glass windows are executed here the study of Mr. Low's cartoons is especially interesting.

## MRS. KOHL BUYS FIVE THEATERS

CHICAGO—By the purchase of five Chicago theaters Friday, Mrs. Caroline Kohl, widow of Charles E. Kohl, became the largest holder of theatrical property in Chicago. The theaters included in the transaction are the Majestic, the Olympic, the Chicago Opera House, the Academy of Music and the Bijou.

## RARE OLD BIBLES IN LIBRARY

Boston Possesses Valuable Collection of Early Manuscript and Printed Copies of the Scriptures

AT the Boston public library on the special libraries floor, a valuable and interesting collection of Bibles is shown.

Some specimen pages from the Vienna "Purple Bible Manuscript of the Book of Genesis" of the fourth century, show the oldest Christian manuscript with a continuous series of pictures. The parchment has a distinctly purple tone on which are inscribed the Greek black letters.

The pictures on the lower half of the page show Pharaoh's banquet and Laban's search among the tents. They are particularly interesting as showing the style of the Greek Byzantine painting and its resemblance to the mosaics of Ravenna. More interesting still is its resemblance to the frescoes of Giotto at Padua and Assisi showing how the type had been retained by the early Florentine painters perhaps by means of similar manuscripts. The composition, draperies, and accessories are identical.

A Latin Bible is the earliest printed book in the library. It was printed by Johann Mantelin at Strasburg, 1460, four years after the completion of the first printed Bible by Johann Gutenberg. It is "Proverbs and Revelations." The initials are in red and blue, the printing in two columns of clear black type.

A German Bible was printed at Nuremberg by Anton Koburger, 1483, in Gothic type. The initial capital letters were not printed but added by hand in

red or blue. It was the first edition of the Bible printed at Nuremberg and has a quaint colored wood cut of the creation of Eve from Adam's rib, set in a conventional border.

Of English Bibles, King James' version of 1611, Oxford, printed by John Baskett, 1717, is called the most sumptuous of all the Oxford Bibles. It never came into use, however, on account of its numerous errors. It was called a "Basket-full" of errors and is also known as the "Vinegar Bible" from the misprint in the running title of Luke xx, the "parable of the vinegar" for vineyard.

Many of the Bibles show very interesting examples of wood engraving.

A beautiful Latin Bible shows a manuscript on vellum of the thirteenth century, written by a French scribe on 440 leaves in two columns. The characters are very small and the initial letters beautifully executed in blue, red and gold.

Another manuscript Bible larger than the last came from the library of William Morris. It is on vellum, of the end of the thirteenth century, written by a French scribe on 461 leaves in double columns. The leaves are covered with line stiffening and the letters are in sepia ink. The initial letters are in blue and red and many of the small letters and numbers are also in red, making a very beautiful page.

The sales may not be so numerous when they are not stimulated by the near approach of Christmas. However, the experiment deserves a fair trial.

Five honors are offered for works of unusual merit. Two are \$50 prizes. Of these one is known as "the Arthur Heun prize," which is offered for the best exhibit of original design having historical basis of ornament.

The other \$50 prize, offered by Mrs. Albert H. Loeb, is for the best original design in silver ware.

Honorable mention will be awarded by the alumni association for the best original design or group of designs or schemes for interior decoration.

A purchase of craftsmanship, not to exceed \$10, will be made for the encouragement of taste and good work in inexpensive art objects.

A prize, which is offered but once to a competitor, is known as the Altan Ceramic Club prize. This is a \$10 gold piece, to be presented for the best original design in conventional ornament executed on porcelain. Members of the club are not permitted to compete for this prize.



Japanese sword guards, showing artistic working out of various designs which are symbols of national belief

## ANCIENT KOREAN POTTERY SHOWN

Sears Gallagher's Etching of Christian Science Church at Doll & Richards' Attracts Attention—Whistler Sketch at Vose's

AT Doll & Richards' this week are seen some of the ancient Korean pottery over which collectors have recently become so enthusiastic, and which it is almost impossible now to take out of Korea, as the Japanese value it so highly themselves.

The largest piece is a slender-necked vase with incised decoration, and several pieces show the ornament in white. The color varies from pale blue to olive green. Some cup stands are particularly attractive with fluting and a spray of flowers in white on each lobe of the saucer. A very delicate rice bowl has incised wave lines and fish in pairs.

With this same lot is seen a Chinese snuff bottle from the Conger collection, a fine string of Korean mandarin hat-heads in amber. A fine print of "The Red Mountain," by Hokusai is a very excellent impression with rare color quality.

### Church Etching Feature

On the staircase is shown an etching of the Christian Science Church by Sears Gallagher. Only a limited edition of signed artist proofs will be sold. It shows the church, looking diagonally across the sunken garden with the First Church at the right.

Mr. Gallagher has been a well known illustrator for a number of years. He has done some successful oil painting and a year ago brought out a small series of etchings of Ilfracombe, Eng., which were executed with great delicacy. Mr. Gallagher's experience as an illustrator has enabled him to grasp a view from its most picturesque side and this is evidenced in the etching of the church.

### New Pictures Shown

At the Copley gallery two new pictures are shown. One, "The Breaking of the

Day," by Philip Little, was shown at the Philadelphia academy in the spring. It is a daring, impressionistic view of a railroad bridge over the Mississippi river

## PAINTING OF DUERER BY HIMSELF FOUND

In Cleaning Frescoes in a German Church Portrait of Master Is Uncovered, Believed His Own Work

## MYSTERY WHY IT WAS COVERED UP

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—An important discovery has been made in the sacristy of the Ordens Kirche at Frankfurt.

While the cleaning of the ancient frescoes there was proceeding a portrait of Albrecht Duerer came to light which is believed by the experts to have been the master's own work. It is signed, too, the date being 1525, and the word "Nuremberg" is added.

The picture represents Duerer in profile and at a younger period than the well-known portrait of himself. How the present picture came to be painted over is a mystery; the other frescoes are all of the same period and are the work of Duerer's pupils; the experts believe Duerer himself put the finishing touches to these works also.

at Minneapolis. The general tone of the picture is blue.

The other picture is "The Letter" by William M. Paxton. It shows an interior with a girl in a pink and white organdie dress, writing a letter at a table. The pearl gray wall behind is cut in one corner by a portion of an oval gold frame. It is a pretty picture, cleverly painted.

In the front room is a landscape by Inness. A heavy storm-cloud throws the whole landscape into deep shadow. A streak of white shed below indicates a clearing, and apparently falls upon the white fore quarters of a cow standing under a golden brown tree.

At the gallery of R. C. & N. M. Vose, James McNeill Whistler's study of Carlyle's head may still be seen. It is a study in cool silvery grays, the only color showing in the ruddy flesh tones. This study was made for the large portrait of Carlyle, which he intended as a labor of love. The portrait is often called the companion to Whistler's "Portrait of His Mother."

## FAMOUS PICTURE SHOWN IN LONDON

LONDON—The most famous picture ever painted by Jan Mabuse, "The Adoration of the Magi," is now in London, where it has not been seen for 20 years. Its arrival here has raised the fervent hope that it is going to be included in the winter exhibition at Burlington house. At present it is at the town house of the Earl of Carlisle. Owing to its beauty, its remarkably fine state of preservation and the fact that it contains portraits of John of Leyden, the Duke of Brabant, Albrecht Duerer and Jan Mabuse himself, among the Magi, the picture is of surpassing interest.

## ISRAELS LIKED DUTCH IDIOM

Painter Suffused Modern Subjects With Feeling of Old Days

TWO PAINTINGS by Josef Israels, the late Dutch artist of The Hague, belong to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. One of these, called "Mother's Helper" hangs beside the door of gallery No. 5 as you enter from the rotunda.

It is a small painting of an interior showing a mother seated in an armchair with her knitting lying idle in her lap. At her side and a little back of her chair is the covered cradle of an infant; and a little two-year-old comes toddling across the floor with something in his arms to claim that attention which has previously been his exclusive right. The color is low in tone and harmonious. Warm yellow browns, dull blue and green are the colors used and the wall and surroundings, unessential in telling the story, are subdued and lost in shadow. All interest is centered on the mother and child.

### Pictures Tell Story

The other painting is at present in the reserve. It is larger but is also an "interior" and is loaned to the museum by Mrs. S. S. Parkman Blake.

The color and style are very similar to the first and represent a mother standing before the Dutch oven with its blue tiles, pouring something from a skillet into a sauce pan, while a boy and girl sit at her feet waiting for their

noon-day lunch. Behind the mother a dog sits patiently and eagerly waiting his turn.

The simple, homely life of the peasant is given with an understanding sympathy of the mother-love that appeals to all.

Israels' pictures have been very popular in England, where they have found many purchasers and we can understand how his story-telling quality has appealed to them. It is also the quality we find in the old Dutch masters and was Israels' natural inheritance.

### Humble Life Interpreted

Josef Israels was born at Groningen in 1824. His earliest work was portraiture and he began by drawing the strongly-out features of his Jewish parents and their circle of friends. He studied Frans Hals and Rembrandt and always held the tradition of the old masters in esteem. One of Israels' fine portraits is of Eleazar Herschel, painted in 1846.

He has painted fisher-folk and peasants in the field, reminding us of J. F. Millet in charm and delicate sentiment, and showing also the pathetic side of the life of toil—almost the tragedy of poverty. Israels himself was a cheery little man, always ready to help a student or extend a welcome to the visitor in his studio. He has been called the father of the present school of Dutch painting.

## RESULT GOOD AS FRIEND IS SITTER

Referring to pastels, the Chicago Record-Herald points to a recent performance by Martha Baker, and it is said to be one of Miss Baker's happiest achievements. It is a portrait of Mrs. Otto Buehmann, whose silver hair and fresh coloring lend gratefully to the caressing touch of the pastel.

Looking directly out of the picture with the sweet, hovering smile characteristic of the sitter, she is surprised, seemingly, in the intimate expression which friendship alone can inspire. The fact is, moreover, that the subject in this case is indeed a friend of the artist; a matter which, from the resultant evidence obtained, only proves that to know another well is to see and understand characteristics overlooked by the ordinary observer.

### ANIMAN'S OCEAN BALLOON READY

AKRON, O.—The dirigible balloon in which Melvin Vaniman will make an attempt to cross the Atlantic has been completed at a local rubber plant, and will be shipped soon to Atlantic City, from which point Vaniman will start on his trip to England.

## PAST OF HITTITES SOUGHT

Excavation Fund Established to Explore Asia Minor

LONDON—A Hittite excavation fund has been opened for the purpose of investigating the monuments of the ancient civilizations of Asia Minor and North Syria. It is pointed out that the links connecting the old civilizations of Greece and the Aegean must be found in Asia Minor and in neighboring countries. The committee includes Sir Edwin Pears (Constantinople), C. G. Montefiore, Maj. E. Rhodes, D. S. O., the Rev. Dr. A. H. Sayce, Dr. V. Schmidt (Copenhagen), the Rev. W. Macgregor, R. Brocklebank and James Smith.

Professor Dayce and Dr. Wright proved from the monuments of this region more than 30 years ago that there had once been an old-world power lost to historical memory. The Hittites were once in the valleys of northern Syria and the Taurus, and on the plateau of Asia Minor. They were in conflict with Babylon before 2000 B. C.

## PRIZES FOR CRAFTS WORK

Exhibition to Begin in Chicago Aug. 3, Closing Oct. 25

CHICAGO—Blanks are issued for the tenth annual exhibition of original designs for decorations and examples of art crafts. Attention is called to the early date of exhibition this year. All entry blanks must be delivered to the Art Institute by Sept. 19 at 5 p. m. The exhibition will continue from Tuesday, Oct. 3, to Wednesday, Oct. 25, inclusive, says the Record-Herald.

As it is hoped that this will be the strongest exhibition of this character, craftsmen are urged not to delay preparing work for display too long. Certainly, with this change of time, the exhibitor will not be embarrassed with the failure in delivery of goods on the day before Christmas. Heretofore it has been quite a serious problem, having the exhibits tied up so near the holidays. On the other hand, to be sure,



## OPERA AROSE IN NORTHERN ITALY

Use of Melody for Deeper Expression and of Instrumental Color for Exterior Characterization Discovered by Early Composers

OF the old Italian songs which are popular on concert programs of solo singers Caccini's "Amarilli" is perhaps of earliest date. As was remarked in a previous article, it is called a madrigal, though a madrigal, strictly speaking, is a song of several voices with the parts interlacing in the charming fugue fashion, one echoing what another has introduced. This interlacing effect is gained in this song, however, by the help of the instruments, and the melody is of that direct yet simple sort which admits of being treated in the true madrigal style. It is very melodious in quality, and one means by this perhaps a melody with much sustained effect, combined with the easy convolutions and watery turns which the violin so readily admits of. This is true vocal style, as well, except that the average voice is less happy in sustained singing than in melody which plays about the staff more freely.

This song is of an exquisitely perfect formality, and yet of such a grave tenderness that no sense of coldness is felt in it. The upbuilding of the refrain, with the name "Amarilli" three times repeated with increasing enthusiasm and added musical interest reaches a climax and sinks away into the final murmur, "Amarilli e il mio amore" (Amarilli is my love). At the very end a charming ritornello effect occurs, marked pianissimo by the modern editor, where the name is embroidered with more delicately turned notes and the word "amore" emphasized through a whole bar of dotted eighths and sixteenths, followed by another bar sustained on the fifth of the major chord, settling softly down to the tonic major, the song having begun and proceeded charmingly in the minor.

### Works Popular

This song, by a composer whose dates are 1540 to 1614 (some authorities say 1610), is practically as finished in harmonic correctness and in balance of form as anything of Bach, yet it came to light over 100 years before, while music was still searching for a defined basis. The form is not commonplace, in that the first strophe consists of two phrases of five bars each, and each phrase has a sub-division into a two-bar and a three-bar form. Then follows a four-bar phrase echoed by two bars and balanced by another four-bar phrase. The refrain goes in groups of two and two and three bars.

Caccini was a Roman singer (thus called Giulio Romano), who from 1565 was attached to the Tuscan court at Florence. He was a pupil of Scipione della Palla in singing and lute playing. He began by writing the usual polyphonic madrigals of the time, but no doubt because he was himself a singer and associated, too, with the poets and writers of the great Florentine court world, he began to compose dramatic recitatives, accompanying himself on the lute. This finally led to the composition of several operas, in which he set the poems of various of his confreres in the artistic circles of the city—so famous as the foster mother of all the arts. It is interesting that the other Giulio Romano, who was a pupil of Raphael, has as his best picture in the Florence galleries today the painting of Apollo and the Muses.

Besides the operas Caccini brought out a series of madrigals for one voice which he named "The New Music," and he published at Venice, where was ever ready welcome for music, two volumes of madrigals, sonnets, arias, etc. His contemporaries called Caccini the "father of a new style of music" and one of the Florentine scholars said that he had "attained the goal of perfect music." His daughter Francesca was the first woman to achieve notable results as a composer of music.

### Music Drama Begins

Caccini won his early laurels as a singer at the marriage festival of Francesco dei Medici and Bianca Capello, whose story is one of the most romantic of all the impassioned and unhappy love stories of Italy. Bianca was a daughter of a noble Venetian family and lost her heart to an obscure young Florentine who was a clerk in the banking house of the Salviati, opposite the Capello palace.

It was in the court of the Medici that Caccini worked out his musical destinies. His opera "Daphne" stands in the books as the first Italian opera, as distinguished from a musical drama of the early style. Rinuccini was the poet and the work was first performed in 1596 under the auspices of the lordly Alinari. This society was formed by seven noblemen of Florence to encourage the development of musical drama. Curiously enough a German translation of the poem was made and set to music by Heinrich Schuetz and was produced in 1627 at Torgau, thus becoming the first German opera. Schuetz was a pupil of Gabrieli, the master who stands at the head of the Venetian school, and so German opera pays its early tribute to Italy.

"Daphne" it is pleasant to recall, means in Greek laurel. She was a water nymph who was turned into a bay tree for protection from an unwelcome lover.

### Monteverde Earnest

Claudio Monteverde of Venice equally with Caccini influenced the development of opera. He was heartily in sympathy with the work of Caccini and Jacopo Peri (Caccini's collaborator in "Daphne") and did in Venice what those men were doing at Florence. Monteverde's opera "Arianna" with the poem by Rinuccini, was the first melodrama produced at the famous Teatro San Moise at Venice. The name melodrama as used today quite overlooks the musical element included in its very structure and in its meaning of old, both as applied to Greek tragedy,

with which music was always associated, and to the still more musical dramas of early Italian art, just before true opera was developed.

There is an aria from Monteverde's "Arianna" which is often sung—"Lasciatemi morire," the lament of Arianna. (It is interesting, by the way, to note that the heroine of Dukas's Bluebeard opera has this same name.) Monteverde's song of Arianna shows the same formal perfection which we saw in "Amarilli." If there is less melodic charm there is the same dignity and earnest feeling, quite different from the tearing passion to tatters which characterizes the opera of Italy's great Rossinian period, which might indeed be held responsible for the modern application of the name melodrama to plays that have a highly colored plot, full of impossible situations. This older music, indeed, hints at the source of the true Puccinian melody, sustained and quiet, with no extra ornament, and calmer than hysterical, his inheritance from the purer Italian school. The Arianna air and "Amarilli" both appear in the second volume of Schirmer's Italian Anthology.

Monteverde came from Cremona, home of the violin, and was admitted at an early age as viola player at the court of the Duke of Mantua—that court so famous in literature, one of the favorite stamping grounds for Shakespeare's imaginary folk, and excellent type of the authority or influence in artistic matters as well as political which the great Italian families really held. At the age of 16 Monteverde, under instruction of the Duke's maestro di cappella, published a collection of canzoni for three voices.

### Duet Invented

His sense of harmony developed rapidly and freely and he was one of the potent forces in bringing about the modern system of chromatic harmony. He particularly influenced the use of the seventh

degree as a leading note, with regular resolution to the tonic.

He became maestro di cappella at San Marco, Venice, in 1613. His opera "Orpheus" was composed while he was maestro di cappella to the Duke of Mantua (Gonzaga) and was written for the duke's marriage with Margherita of Savoy. The present day kings of Italy are dukes of Savoy, he it recalled. These things point to the essential homogeneity of life in Italy, where artistic things were part and parcel of the whole civic fabric and were perhaps as important to the great cities as their politics.

As director at St. Mark of course Monteverde was the composer of much sacred music as well, but it is on opera that he had most marked influence. He invented the forms of the aria and the duetto. He is sometimes called the founder of instrumentation in opera and in "Orpheus" he seems fairly to have anticipated Wagner in his use of certain specific instruments to express certain characters. He originated the peculiar effect of the tremolo in stringed instruments. In order to express the agitation and passion of a hat, he scene he had the musicians repeat their notes in rapid succession by an up and down movement of the bow. This novelty was at first derided by musicians. Professor Paine tells us, but it has continued to be used ever since as a perfectly legitimate and characteristic effect in orchestral music. Before his day the instruments had played only a subordinate role, merely doubling the various parts of the madrigals, which then formed the entire chorus of an opera, while only the lute, harpsichord or lute-like instrument accompanied the recitatives. Indeed, in certain Italian operas still heard today the orchestra ceases when the recitative comes in and only a piano-forte is heard as accompaniment. Monteverde selected various instruments to accompany and express the characteristics of the separate persons as Orpheus with two violins, nymphs with harps and Pluto four trombones in the opera "Orpheus."

## ARTIST AND MECHANIC AGREE

Automatic Piano Player Accepted by All as Factor in Musical Progress

WHAT is the real place of the mechanical piano player and what is its service in our musical life?

The real, live musician player, as Henry C. Post, writing in the Grand Rapids Press, contrasts him with the machine player, invests his or her musical interpretation with mood. The pianist's reading is never twice alike, but it always expresses an emotion of one kind or another; and that is all there is to art.

### Monotony Charged

The mechanical player has the praise of never hitting a false note and of always being ready to show off. Many of these instruments are remarkable in their capabilities. A clever operator can regulate speed and accent, can bring out the melody or subdue the accompaniment and do lots of interesting things. Indeed when a live musician sits down to one of these machines he almost makes it resemble a human piano player at times and in spots. And then that wonderful accuracy in inevitably hitting the right note in the middle and never slipping a cog in counting the measure!

Altogether the artificial imitation piano player has ordinary musicians completely eclipsed by its accuracy, tireless energy and its kind, accommodating disposition. And yet the mechanical player gives a colorless, emotionless, hollow picture always the same, though it may be taken direct from a Paderewski. It lacks all the charm and beauty of a human interpretation. Where you can't have your

friend you can have a photograph, accurate and exact, but only the outline. Just so with the mechanical player. When the flat, even interpretation (no matter if well executed), is heard a few times its sameness becomes intolerable.

### Many Benefited

But how many, many there are who can't have a live piano player or, if they have this pleasure, the repertoire is limited to a few pieces and then the automatic, irrefragable machine player is a boon—a revelation to many who are fond of music. It gives them a sort of photographic idea of how music might sound. And with its limitless repertoire it has in this way a real educational value. Still it is not art. It occupies the same relation to art that the photograph of an oil painting does to the painting itself.

The automatic mechanical piano player has its real place and utility in our lives. It has a real educational value for those who can't hear music in any other way. It plays ragtime exceptionally well and entertains a great many people who do not necessarily care for musical art.

Some piano teachers have thought that the automatic player would in time make their profession useless, but the majority have given their welcome to the instrument, feeling that the cause of music is benefited, whatever the means used to make people interested. Some pianists, observing that the mechanical player has no whims or caprices and never fails, have taken from it a hint as to how to make their own playing popular.

## MUSICAL EVENTS

Sunday band concerts are announced for tomorrow by the music department of the city of Boston as follows:

Boston common at 3:30 p. m., Municipal band, D. G. Cericola, leader. Overture, "Jubel"; Weber; waltz, Waldteufel; selection, "Bogeme"; Puccini; cornet solo by H. E. Brenton; ballet music from "William Tell"; Rossini; prelude to "Lohengrin"; Wagner; "Lucia"; Donizetti; overture, "1812"; Tchaikowsky.

Jamaica Pond, at 3:30 p. m., Naval Brigade Band, D. A. Ives, leader. March, "Morning, Noon and Night"; Suppe; piccolo solo by Philip Morse; mazurka, Ganne; "Princes of Pilsen"; Luder; "Southern Reverie"; Bendix; Spanish serenade, Lange; Two Quotations, Sousa; waltz, Holzmann; fantasia of British airs, Baetens.

### MR. SEYMOUR TO EDIT REPUBLIC

ST. LOUIS—The appointment of Horatio W. Seymour as editor-in-chief of the St. Louis Republic has become effective.

## BELOIT MACHINE WORKS TO BUILD PLANT IN OREGON

BELOIT, Wis.—Plans are proceeding for the erection of the Berlin Machine Works at Portland, Ore. In accordance with terms of a contract signed here recently by Porter B. Yates, president of the Berlin Machine Works, and Manager Raymond, of the industrial bureau of the Portland Commercial Club.

The site selected is adjacent to the grounds of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, on part of the land being filled in Guild's lake on the Linnton boulevard. This tract, 11 acres in extent, by the terms of the contract is to be filled to a grade two feet higher than the streets in front of the Commercial Club.

It is the intention of the company to build show rooms and warehouses, in addition to the factory, and this in part accounts for its action in acquiring so valuable a property for its use.

Preliminary sketches for the foundry and machine shop have already been prepared by Chicago architects.

### DIPLOMATS HALT NEGOTIATIONS

PARIS—M. Jules Cambon, French ambassador at Berlin, has returned here and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German foreign minister, has left Berlin for 10 days. It is believed that the negotiations over Morocco have been interrupted.

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

### BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK

The Tremont theater will open Monday evening with "Excuse Me," a novel farce by Rupert Hughes. "Old Jed Prouty" will be the week's bill at the Majestic theater. The Grand Opera House will open for the season this evening with "Across the Pacific." "Overnight" continues at the Shubert theater indefinitely.

### Tremont—"Excuse Me"

The Tremont theater will open for the new season Monday evening with "Excuse Me," a "Pullman car" in three sections, by Rupert Hughes. This farcical play sets forth comical happenings on board the Pullman sleeper of a fast overland train bound for Chicago and the Pacific coast. The fun arises from the relations of two score oddly contrasted passengers, among whom are a pair of sweethearts anxious to wed, a minister in disguise, his wife, an Englishman who misses his morning tub most awfully, a married couple intent on a separation, an adventuress or two and a funny negro porter. The piece kept New Yorkers laughing during a run of several months at the Gaiety theater. The settings are said to be highly realistic. The cast includes Geraldine O'Brien, George W. Day, Jacqueline Blaney, Joseph Yanner, Charles Abbe, Marguerite Skirvin, Wilfred Seagrims, Harry Carter, Alonzo Price, Arline Federicks, Lillie Brownell.

### Majestic—"Old Jed Prouty"

Patrons of the performances by the Lindsay Morison stock company this summer at the Majestic have been surprised and pleased by the unusual ability of Wilson Melrose in character parts. Mr. Melrose has shown in grizzled sturdy General Warren and the lanky lazy Stubbs that his talents are broader than those called upon by the usual handsome leading man's roles. Next week he will have a quaint Yankee to impersonate in "Old Jed Prouty," the play which Richard Golden wrote and toured in for many seasons. Miss Eleanor Gordon, Mrs. Hubbard, and the other favorites have congenial roles.

B. F. Keith's theater will have Willard Simms in "The New Paper Hanger" as one of the features of next week's vaudeville bill. As the hardworking paper hanger who mixes his numbers and papers the wrong flat Mr. Simms provides one of the most amusing characterizations in vaudeville. Others are Alexander and Scott, minstrels; Mack and Orth, songwriter and comedian; Jewell's mannikins; Cotter and Boulden, singers and dancers; the Floetz-Larrella troupe of gymnasts.

"Overnight," the laughable farce of the misadventures of two honeymooning couples, begins its third week Monday night at the Shubert. The company is carefully chosen, and headed by Ernest Truax and Miss Margaret Lawrence as a tiny husband and wife separated from their respective spouses during a trip up the Hudson on a day boat.

### The New National Theater

Early next month, probably Sept. 11, the National theater, said to be the largest vaudeville theater in the world, will open in Boston for its first performance. This new theater, which has a seating capacity of 3500 people, is located near the corner of Tremont and Berkeley streets. It will be devoted to high-class vaudeville from the United Booking Office of America. Two performances will be given daily, and prices at the matinees will be 5 and 10 cents. Evening prices are 5, 10 and 15 cents. The great seating capacity makes these prices possible. Out of town patrons can reach the National theater via all cars leaving the North station subway station for Tremont street, which passes the theater. South Boston, Cambridge and Columbus avenue cars reach the theater. It is two minutes' ride from the Dover street elevated station. The Back Bay station is five minutes' walk.

### Amusement Notes

Miss Helen Ware will make her first appearance in this city as a star at the Hollis Street theater on Labor day, Monday, Sept. 4, when Henry B. Harris presents her in a new play of modern life called "The Price." Miss Ware will be particularly remembered here for her fine acting in "The Third Degree." "The Price" is the work of George Broadhurst. It will be given its first performance on any stage at Waterbury, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 31.

The Castle Square will be opened for the fourth season under John Craig's management with "The Rose of the Rancho," the picturesque drama of old California at the time the settlers first went in, in which Miss Francis Starr appeared in the Majestic five years ago. Louis Mann in "Elevating a Husband" is a September announcement at the Hollis Street theater.

Cohan's "Get Rich Quick Wallingford" comes to the Park theater Sept. 23 with the cast that has been giving the comedy for a full year in New York. Zelda Sears has always been a favorite with patrons of the Park theater, especially since she played there in the long engagement of "The Truth," by Clyde Fitch. She had made some of American life by Mr. Fitch and he always saw in her a coming star. In "The Next Egg" she will be seen at the Park, reopening that house on Sept. 2. This is a comedy of country village life written for Miss Sears by Ann Caldwell. It had a long run last winter in New York city at the Bijou.

All is in readiness in New York for starting the new starring tour of Raymond Hitchcock in his latest musical comedy production, "The Red Widow," which will reopen the Colonial theater on Labor day. It is the work of Pollock, Wolf and Gebest, a new combination of

## TWO OF THE PASSENGERS IN 'EXCUSE ME'



This engaged pair and a score of odd types make the fun in the Pullman car farce coming Monday to the Tremont

talent in the compilation of musical comedies, but each writer has already proved his merits. In the company are Sophie Barnard, Gertrude Vanderbilt, Jean Newcomb, Augusta Lang, Clara Schroeder, Clarence Harvey, Harry Clarke, John Hendricks, George E. Mack, Lincoln Plummer and Theodore Marlin.

"The Round Up" comes to the Boston theater Sept. 4. Charles Klein's latest drama, "The Gamblers," is announced for Oct. 2 at the Majestic.

### A Picturesque Trip

The possibility of a delightful, open air trip on the trolley without change from Postoffice square, Boston, to Market square, Providence, through an attractive and varied section of southeastern Massachusetts, offered by the special service of the Bay State Street Railway Company, has proven so attractive to travelers this summer that two cars are necessary almost daily to care for them. The cars leave Postoffice square daily and Sunday at 2:45 p. m. Those desiring to go to Fall River take the same cars to Taunton and reach Fall River with one change there. Providence or Fall River is reached in time to take the night boats for New York.

### A Striking Coronation Record

The Kinemacolor exhibition of colored motion pictures of the coronation of King George and Queen Mary is growing rapidly in popularity. The pictures are shown at Tremont Temple twice a day, at 2:30 in the afternoon and 8:15 in the evening, and the entertainment continues for two hours, interspersed with orchestral music and a descriptive account of the coronation by Eugene Farnsworth. This wonderful invention of the Kinemacolor process enables anyone who visits Tremont Temple to see the spectacular events of the coronation as they occurred in London two months ago, the processions, the naval reviews and all the other details passing before the eye in vivid colors of real life.

### Lady Gregory and the Irish Players

It was largely through the financial backing of Lady Gregory that the Irish players became an institution in Dublin. She is to accompany them on their coming American tour, beginning at the new Plymouth theater, Boston, early in September. She believes that the visit of the artists of the Abbey theater company will be successful, but evidently expects that Irish politics may have some effect upon the support to be given to the company in America.

"We are not politicians and have kept clear of politics," says Lady Gregory, "because it is hard to go in for politics in Ireland and keep up our artistic independence." Kathleen Ni Houlihan and "The Rising of the Moon" were criticized by the Unionists because the plays were accounted too national. On the other hand, some of the Nationalists thought "The Playboy of the West" didn't give a sufficiently harmless and engaging picture of the Irish to indicate they could be safely trusted with home rule.

"Our choice of play is based simply upon the quality of a play, not because it is elevating, or for any other reason than that it has real dramatic merit. More and more are coming in; our school of dramatists is 'coming on.' Whenever we go a crop of dramatists springs up. Irish genius is now turning toward drama as its expression, and does not develop in the direction of novels, as in England.

"I began to write plays because I was a great admirer of Mr. Yeats' verse plays. When it was found that audiences would not listen to verse for a whole evening, some one had to write comedy for the sake of contrast. Probably the most

### LONDON DRAMA LETTER

"Bunty Pulls the Strings" (Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—London recently had the pleasure of witnessing performances of native Irish plays by native Irish actors at the Court theater, and now Scotland, not to be outdone, is presenting it with a genuine Scottish comedy, fresh from the land of cakes, and served up at the Haymarket theater by no inexperienced cook in the person of Graham Moffat, his talented family and equally talented company in a play of his own making called "Bunty Pulls the Strings."

Bunty is the daughter of one Tammas Biggar, a churchwarden elder and pillar of the little kirk in his native village. Tammas is a widower, and his late wife's place is amply filled by his daughter, who manages everything and everybody from her somewhat mulish lover to her younger brother Rab, a youth who, just bordering on manhood, is beginning to feel his size a little and to rebel against the somewhat childish treatment he gets from his father.

But old Tammas has his own troubles. He is pursued by a lady called Susie Simpson, and known as "Aunt Susie," who has set her heart on becoming Mrs. Biggar and ousting Bunty from her place as principal administrator of the Biggar household. Tammas has a ne'er-do-weel elder son who has let him in for larger sums of money than he can lay his hand on at the moment, with the result that rather than make public his son's disgrace he has "borrowed," to use his own term, "Aunt Susie's" little capital.

Aunt Susie has discovered this and it looks rather as if she will have things all her own way, indeed, Tammas is resigning himself to his fate, when the unexpected happens. There appears on the scene one Elen Dunlop, an early love of the elder's. She comes, she sees, and she conquers, and Aunt Susie's hopes are dashed to the ground. But Tammas is not going to get off so lightly as that. Aunt Susie's moment is at hand, and before the whole of the village congregation gathered together on the green outside the kirk she demands the return of her capital.

### Routes a Marrying Widow

Now is the time for Bunty to act, and she does so with decision. If Aunt Susie will call at the Biggars the following morning the money will be forthcoming. Aunt Susie is nonplussed, and when she

(Continued on page fourteen, column five)

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

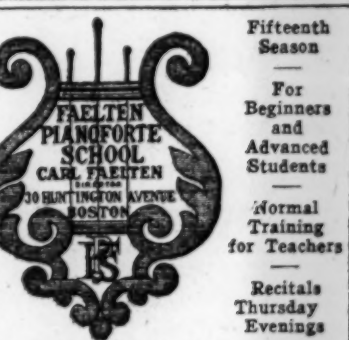


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## BOSTON'S FIRE DEPARTMENT AS IT STANDS WITH ITS NEEDS AND PROBLEMS DESCRIBED

While Mayor Fitzgerald, the finance commission of the city, the fire commissioner and the city council are involved in discussion as to what measures are necessary to give Boston an adequate fire-fighting force, the citizens may be interested to know exactly what the fire department is at the present moment. One of the Monitor's special writers presents some details in the following article.

ONE, two, three, four, five! One, two, three! Fire box 53! The heart of the business section of the city of Boston! Quicker than it takes to tell it, Chief Mullen was in his automobile and away. Engines and ladder truck and hose carts followed in the wake of the hurrying department chief. Not eight minutes later the entire outfit of the Mason-street engine house had returned from the scene of the alarm, Washington and Essex streets.

Merely as incidents in these ever-recurring happenings of a day in the fire service of Boston, the quick response to the call from box 53 and the remarkably quick return to the engine house, noted by a reporter for the Monitor who happened to be on the premises, illustrates graphically the alertness of the men on whom Bostonians depend for protection against the fiery element. Equal promptitude on the part of the force is displayed constantly in any of the 14 districts into which the city is divided. It does not always happen, however, that a representative of a newspaper gets so comprehensive a glimpse of the workings of the fire department machinery as in the case cited.

A good deal has been said in print about the need for more motor apparatus, more men and more stations. Legislation may have to be invoked in order to attain to a condition of perfection that none are more anxious for than the officers of the department and the men. The most experienced fire chiefs in the country give it as their opinion, based on long service, that there never was a department, from Maine to California, in which there was not room for improvement.

### Motor Extinguishers Tried

In the case of Boston, as in the case of any large seaport, there are various conditions to be taken into account where the fire service has both land and water problems to deal with. Likewise, the era of the sky-scraper brought along problems that fire departments of not so many years ago had no need to consider. But, as buildings have gone higher and higher, each municipality setting its own height limit, methods for fighting fires have constantly improved.

In the line of self-propelling equipment, Boston has at the present time two powerful engines which move under their own steam, which is also employed in forcing the water through the hose; two chemical engines, stationed at Forest Hills and East Boston; three automobiles, for service of the chief of the department and the two deputy chiefs. The rest of the fire-fighting apparatus depends on horses for propulsion. The horseless steam engines are located at Mason street station and the Congress street house. They have been in service for more than 10 years, and are considered among the best apparatus of the kind in use anywhere.

The two auto-chemical engines have been found especially serviceable in the outlying districts where long distances sometimes have to be covered. Like others of the chemical class, the autos carry hose.

What the horse has done as a servitor of man in fighting flames it is useless to repeat at this late day. As a municipal adjunct, the equine has become both an inspiration to prose-writer and versifier, and an example of the noblest kind. But progress, unquestionably, has told off whatever days remain for the horse as a component part of the fire service. The little that has been done so far toward the installation of auto engines, trucks and hose carts points to a time when the entire department in every city will be getting the advantage of the newer method.

### Equipment Counted up

The last annual report of the fire department of the city of Boston places Fire Commissioner Charles D. Daly somewhat in the role of prophet. The commissioner speaks not only of what has been accomplished but also about that which remains to be done. The department consists of the commissioner, a chief clerk, a chief of department, 14 district chiefs and a force of close to 1100 men, including office staffs. There are 44 steam engines in service, 44 horse hose wagons, 12 chemical engines, 27 ladder trucks, including five extension ladder trucks, three water towers and three fire boats.

The exact definition of an "extraordinary fire" somewhat puzzles the larger municipalities. That all departments take account of eventualities may be considered a foregone conclusion. But there are so many circumstances entering into distribution and concentration of equipment, the unforeseen is so much a part of the business of the fire department, that, no matter what arrangements for protection may be, something usually happens with which it has been impossible to reckon.

Take Boston as an example of what a large city has at its command in this respect, and it is found that each of the 14 fire districts include territory that requires separate consideration to get the best possible service out of the equipment. What is called the marine district, for instance, draws upon both the land engines and the fire boats for its protection. As for the other 13 districts, all that part of the city known as East Boston is called the first dis-

trict. District 2 includes Charlestown. District 5 is typical of congested Boston. Here are shopping sections, banks and large business establishments generally. District 4, with the financial center, has much in common with district 5. Residential considerations have to be taken into account away from the waterfront, and where district 14 and the marine district virtually melt into one, there is the further fact to consider that cooperating with a city like Chelsea, for instance, which has a fire service of its own, is in a measure part of the Boston department's work.

Advocates of metropolitan Boston believe that one fire department for the entire territory, including all suburban towns, would be advantageous. Nothing has been advanced to the contrary. While the present systems prevail, however, it is gratifying to know that the working plans between Boston proper and all the outlying towns call for as close a cooperation as if they belonged to one system. If a fire occurs across the border from Boston proper the engine nearest the scene makes ready to assist. In some of the towns no paid department serves the locality, but the Boston equipment is, nevertheless, available to them to the fullest extent.

### Routine Mastered

It is taken as a matter of course that when the Mason-street department rushed to Washington and Essex streets, and was back in the engine house in eight minutes, the alarm from box 53 had little of consequence behind the call. But, as a matter of fact, a great deal is accomplished in less time than it takes to walk a block and walk back again. For instance, when Chief Mullen sprang from his automobile, he discovered smoke issuing from the grating in front of a large office building. The next move was to rush into the building, get down in the basement, find out that some one had just lighted a fire in the furnace, and that the smoke meant nothing more. The chief had to get up stairs again, signal the men in charge of four engines, two chemicals, three trucks and one water tower to return to the house on Mason street, and get back himself as quickly as the traffic permitted. It is necessary to add, however, that the time of the alarm mentioned was about 7 o'clock in the evening. Had it occurred during the busy hours of the day a few more minutes would have been required to cover the distance and locate the difficulty.

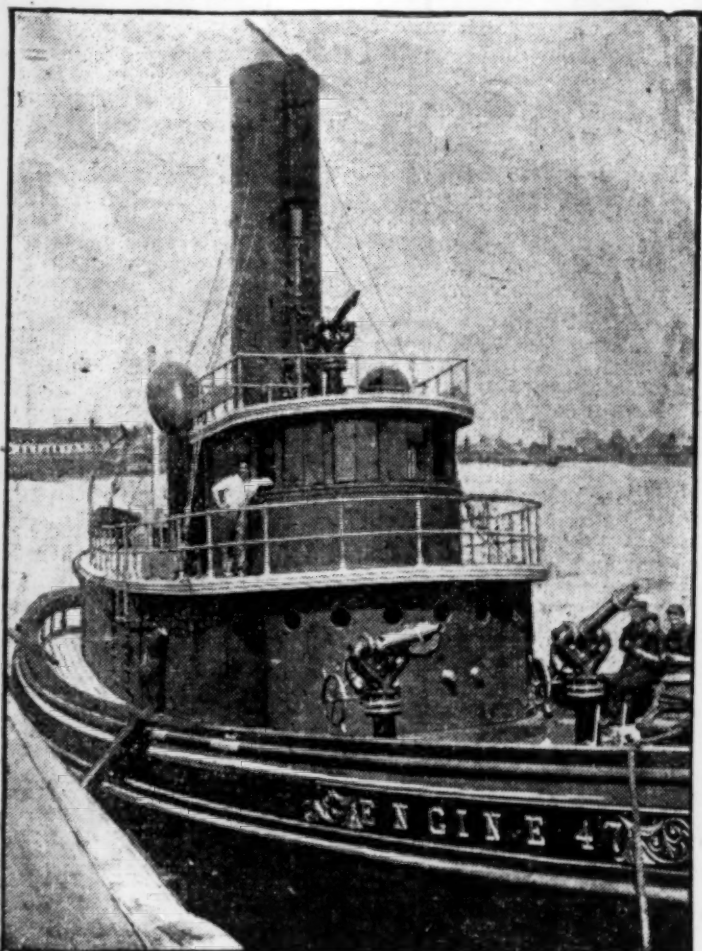
The marine fire district brings into play the fire boats which now constitute most important factors in the service. A fire on the waterfront is at times a ticklish piece of business to the department. All buildings along the wharves, bridges, and other structures where water is nearby, look for protection to the fire boats as well as the land engines. A special function of the fire boat is to pump water through the salt water main that runs for a distance of a mile along Central wharf to Central street and around the main postoffice. Any fire of consequence in that vicinity places the fire boat in commission. The salt water proposition seems to have found great favor with the commissioner and the department chiefs.

For those who care to know the figures it may be interesting to learn that from Feb. 1, 1910, to Feb. 1, 1911, a total of 2204 box alarms were sent to the districts. More specifically, the proportion was as follows: East Boston district, 108; Charlestown, 167; North End and city proper, 71; West End and city proper, 353; city proper and South Boston, 114; South Boston, 193; South End and Back Bay, 261; Roxbury and Back Bay, 212; Roxbury and Dorchester, 217; Dorchester, 126; Brighton, 70; West Roxbury, 120; Dorchester, 132.

It probably speaks well for the care exercised by the people of Boston that the increase in alarms over the year before was only 103. Within that 12 months there had been a great increase in building construction with the necessary additional supervision. In addition to the 2204 box alarms there were sent in close to 2000 still and automatic alarms.

As Boston increases its port facilities, and wharf and storage construction move apace on the water front, the marine district of the fire department will increase in importance. The excellent service rendered by the three present boats has proved invaluable. Somewhat in line with the work of the fire boats, the

## FIGHTING EFFECTIVELY FROM WATER



One of fireboats used by Boston fire department; this vessel is called engine 47

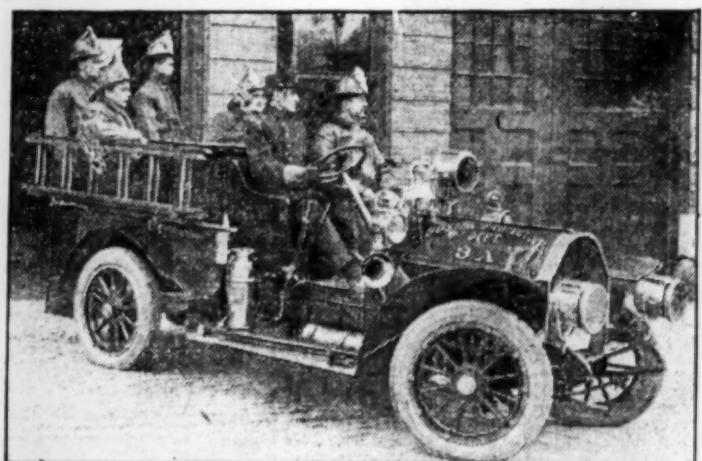
water towers have become factors of the greatest importance since the new office building construction requires exceptional methods to combat flames. As for the wear and tear on apparatus and hose, during the last fiscal year more than 12,000 feet of hose was condemned, and over 17,000 feet new hose purchased. Of new apparatus bought within the year the principal items were one chemical engine, one combination chemical engine and ladder truck, two steam fire engines and two aerial trucks, 85 feet each.

It is perhaps not considered by the average citizen that the aeroplane is already being discussed in all seriousness by leading fire chiefs of the country. Experts say that while it is still a problematic issue there seems not the least doubt that ultimately the airship will become also an air engine for fighting fire.

"For the present," says a leading fire

plished, then the fire department will begin to take a hand. Then it will mean to get such engines for propulsion that the gasoline can be dispensed with. For you may imagine what would happen when an aeroplane with a gasoline tank got within speaking distance of a blazing lot fire in the upper stories of a skyscraper.

"The time is about due when it should be easy to take up fire hose to any altitude and play on the fire from the upper regions. But, as I said before, there is lots to be done here below with the auto engine before that other phase becomes conspicuous. As for the various flying contests, the meets in Boston and elsewhere, no class of men in the municipal service follows the flights with more absorbing interests than the firemen, who undoubtedly look into the future and see in imagination the connecting link be-



Part of automobile equipment of fire underwriters used in protective work

chief, "we have enough to do getting ready with fire apparatus on the ground, and see how far up in the air we can rear our ladders and other apparatus for aerial distances. The automobile fire engine, as you know, is already here in force. There is plenty of room for improvement in that direction alone. Every day some new idea comes along, and the improvements all point to a time when our old friend, the horse, is to be relegated to the rear. But the time is surely coming when something will have to be done with the facilities of the upper atmosphere.

"And why not? There isn't any one pessimistic enough to say that the aeroplane geniuses have reached their limit. They are not to rest satisfied with what they have accomplished. There are many things they want to know, such as how to rest in the air, alighting and arising within a limited compass, etc. When the time comes that this has been accom-

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## U.S. BOARDS GETTING MORE POPULAR

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WASHINGTON—The likelihood that Congress will abolish the monetary commission, the bill for that purpose already having gone through the Senate, brings up the general subject of government by commissions and boards, and the tendency which exists in the United States to have Congress delegate some portions of its work to bodies of that kind.

The monetary commission has become unpopular throughout the country. This unpopularity, however, is not due to the genuine work which the commission has done or to satisfaction with the monetary laws but almost wholly to the fact that the commission has been made a refuge for men who, for one cause or another, have been dropped out of public life by their constituents. The country had come to believe that the monetary commission had a great work to perform and that it was performing it in a thorough and painstaking way, but it did not like the idea of having senators and representatives, following enforced retirement, find places on the commission at large salaries.

So it happens that the commission will have to go, but not before its work has been done. Its reports and the great masses of data it has accumulated will be of value to Congress next winter in reforming the monetary system of the country. Credit for the commission's work will be due largely to former Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, who is an expert on questions of finance.

In all the highly civilized and complicated governments of the world the tendency has been marked for many years to delegate more and more authority and responsibility for research, preceding legislation, to boards and commissions. The tendency has been felt in the United States last of all, but the last 10 years it has resulted in so much of permanent good that it will never be abandoned. That only through that system is it ever possible for any country to bring into the public service the numerous men in the walks of private life who are recognized experts on those questions.

Canada, copying after Great Britain, has the commission system in a highly developed stage. It has a commission to fix railroad rates and to revise its tariff, and whenever a question of great importance, but involving in its proper solution the knowledge of experts, comes before the people, Parliament at once appoints a commission to which it refers it with instructions to make a thorough report with recommendations at the earliest possible day.

The tendency in all nations to make a larger and larger use of the commission system increases as those nations develop in wealth, in population and in power. With this development there inevitably come to the front questions of public policy requiring the knowledge of experts for their proper settlement. These experts are almost never in government employ and the only way in which to get the benefit of their knowledge for all the people, is to place them on a commission to study the question at issue and make a report as a preliminary to legislation.

Great Britain has been given over to the commission or board system for centuries, or ever since she became a world power with large colonial possessions. She governed the American colonies in this way prior to the revolutionary war and she governs her possessions beyond the seas in that way today. In addition to this, Great Britain has commissions to look up and report on questions relating to land, taxation, fiscal affairs, railways and waterways. As new questions come before Parliament, they are promptly referred to commissions specially created for their consideration. The reports made by these commissions always form the basis for legislation.

Germany is practically governed by commissions in the form of chambers of commerce; which investigate and report on and in part decide important ques-

tions of domestic policy. A German commission, for instance, was authorized to revise the tariff of that country, and spent seven years in that work. The result is the tariff now in operation there. The same thing is true in France and Austria, but in a slightly less marked way.

These old world countries long ago learned that the great specialists of a country do not enter government employment, but remain in private life. They learned also that any great question was always settled to the satisfaction of a larger number of people if as a preliminary to legislation there was investigation by and report of all the essential facts by a commission of these experts.

There has been a suspicion of and a prejudice against these commissions and boards in the United States, for the most part because the American people are unfamiliar with them and do not know how vastly important they have been in other countries. President Roosevelt did much to encourage the formation of these commissions. As the years have gone by it is realized that the United States, with its rapidly developing resources and power, and the resultant increased complexity of the questions coming before Congress, cannot hope to have Congress handle these questions without the aid of experts taken from private life.

Congress was able to handle without such assistance the comparatively simple questions of the earlier times, but one problem of today is more difficult than 100 problems of yesterday. Today the United States is a great and growing world power. Yesterday it was interested solely in its internal affairs, and had no conception of the highly complicated and specialized era which was to be ushered in with the twentieth century.

Members of Congress in this country and of the national legislative bodies in other countries have neither the time nor the inclination, nor as a whole the capacity, to master the intricate problems affecting modern civilization. They are compelled to turn to men outside of public life who have devoted their careers to one phase or another of these problems and to be guided by the investigations and reports which these men make. The appointment of the national monetary commission, now soon to be dissolved, was a frank admission by Congress of its inability to master the intricacies of modern banking and finance.

And so it happens that the commissions and boards in this country have come to stay. They are being adopted rather slowly, due to the popular prejudice against them, but in time it is believed that they will serve quite as important a place in public affairs as they do in either Great Britain or Germany. These commissions and boards in the United States may be divided into two classes:

1. Executive commissions, with executive and administrative authority, which they exercise permanently and continuously, such as the civil service commission and the interstate commerce commission. These commissions resemble in some respects the great executive branches of the government, but they have no cabinet officer at their head.

2. Investigating commissions named for the purpose of gathering and systematizing information for Congress and the President. These commissions are created by the President, under authority of Congress, from time to time, and usually they report to both. Such a commission is the Taft tariff board, about which so much is now being said in connection with the President's vetoes of tariff bills. President Roosevelt, without consulting Congress, created several commissions of this kind, among them the Kepp commission, to study methods in the executive departments; the country home commission, which was to make rural life more attractive; the conservation commission, which was to con-

duct a campaign of education; the Remsen board, now under fire in the Dr. Wiley investigation; and the inland waterways commission, which was to pave the way to the development of all navigable rivers.

These commissions were to report to the President, and so they did, from time to time. Congress, at about the same time, appointed several commissions to report to it, among them the immigration commission, the national waterways commission and the monetary commission.

The commissions under the first class do executive work which might perhaps be done in a fashion by some chief of a bureau in one of the executive departments, but Congress, following the example of Europe for centuries, has seen fit to turn this work over to special commissions of from three to seven men each. The work of such commissions is more thorough and more intelligent than would be the case were it done under a bureau chief, and besides the government is able to call into the public service experts of national repute.

The commissions of the second class investigate specific cases and subjects, which the members of Congress do not and cannot investigate, for their time is fully occupied with the matters of official and legislative routine. These specific cases and subjects require the utmost care in handling, and only highly trained experts from outside official circles are competent to do that work satisfactorily.

## CHANGES MADE IN DEPARTMENTS OF CITY SERVICE

The name of James J. Baicalupo, a North End attorney, will be sent to the civil service commission by Mayor Fitzgerald today as an appointee to the board of trustees of the children's institutions department to succeed Dr. Charles F. Putnam.

Commissioner Rourke of the public works department announces that he has retired 38 veterans in his department on half pay and is waiting for an additional appropriation to retire 10 others.

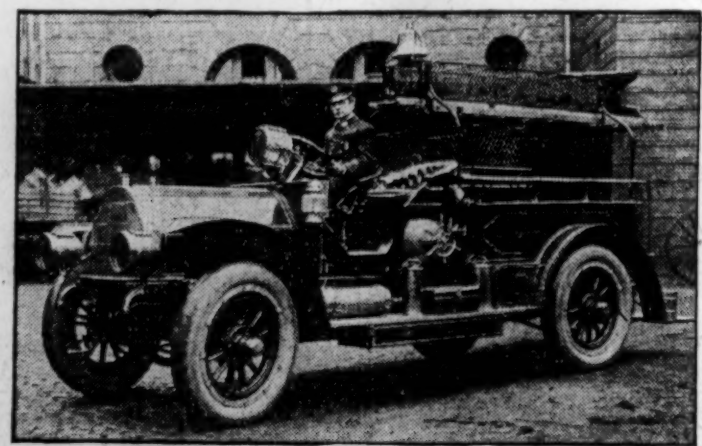
Dr. Paul Carson, school hygiene department head, has resigned to become superintendent of a Michigan institution.

Clarence W. Goldsmith of Lawrence, an engineering expert in the installation of high pressure water service, has been engaged by the city at a salary of \$3500 a year to supervise the work of installing Boston's new high pressure water mains for fire fighting purposes in the business district. With a corps of engineers, mostly employees of the public works department, Engineer Goldsmith will start work Monday.

## MONITOR CARRIES MANY CHILDREN

The steamer Monitor carried 390 children to Bunkin island today on the Randig excursion. There were 90 from the Athens street playground, South Boston; 65 from the Lucretia Crawford playground, South Boston; 65 from the Ruggles Street Baptist church; 65 from the Ruggles Street Neighborhood House; 65 from the Cyrus Alger school, South Boston; 40 from the Lawrence school district, South Boston.

**CLEARING WAY FOR ARBITRATION**  
LONDON—After a conference with the strike leaders and the railway managers Chancellor Lloyd-George in his report to the government this afternoon said that the outlook is more optimistic than at any time since the strike orders was issued. It is believed the railway companies will grant the demand for recognition of the unions. Then the way will be clear for arbitration. If a royal commission is appointed it is said the union men will insist that it be headed by Lloyd-George.



Type of new automobile fire apparatus which is replacing horse-drawn vehicles



# News of Interest to Automobilists

## MISSOURI AUTOISTS PLAN TRIP TO HELP GET A NEW HIGHWAY

Will Start From Springfield  
and Extend to Jefferson  
City—Governor Hadley  
Plans to Take It

### ROUTE IS OUTLINED

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—With a view to encouraging the extension of the Missouri Pacific railroad from Springfield to Jefferson City as well as the construction of a north and south highway to link southern Missouri with the great state highway which is planned from St. Louis to Kansas City, a party of at least 200 automobilists will leave Springfield late next month, or early in October for a five-day trip over the proposed route of the highway. Gov. H. S. Hadley and B. F. Bush, president of the Missouri Pacific railway, have signified their willingness to join the party.

The automobile trip will be the second tour of the kind, which is to be an annual event. Last year 30 automobiles journeyed from Springfield to Joplin in a three-day tour, which was declared a great success. The trip this year is expected to be the biggest event planned for automobile owners and other good roads promoters ever held in southern Missouri. At least 50 automobiles will make the trip.

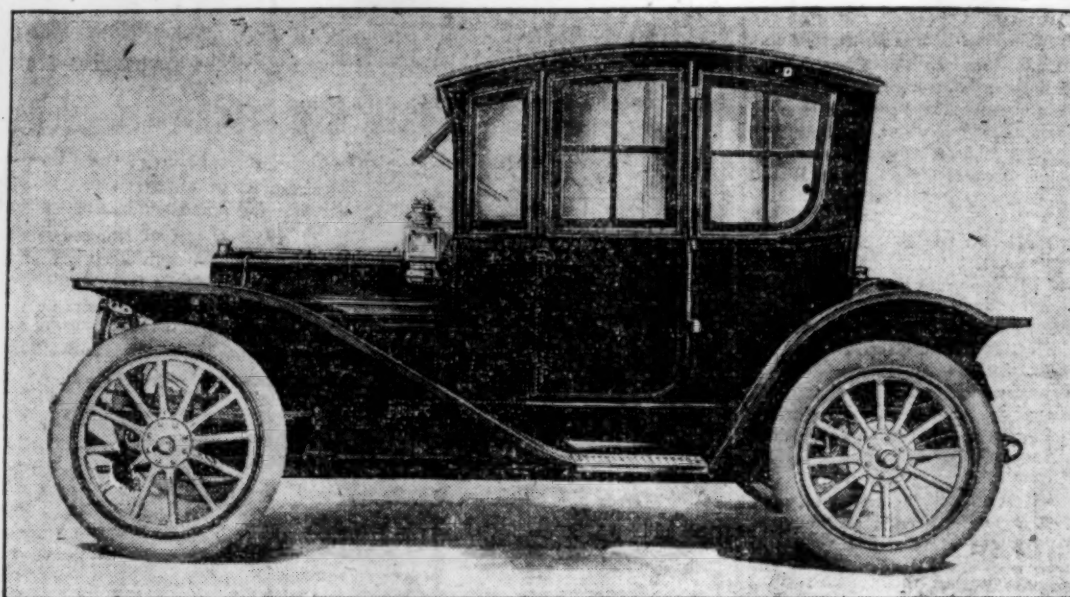
If plans now under consideration for the event are carried out, the Springfield autoists will be met at Jefferson City by delegations from the St. Louis and the Kansas City auto clubs. Both clubs will be urged to join the southern Missouri tourists at the capital city in one of the biggest good roads meetings ever held in Missouri.

Governor Hadley has made tentative plans for the southwest Missouri trip, and probably will be accompanied by State Game and Fish Warden Jesse A. Tolerton, Curtis Hill, state highway engineer, has been invited to be one of the party, and has signified his willingness to accompany the autoists unless prevented by official work.

A permanent highway from Jefferson City to Springfield is regarded in importance as second only to the proposed extension of the Missouri Pacific railroad. When here some time ago President Bush assured local good road enthusiasts that he intended to use his influence toward the upbuilding of Southwest Missouri, and desired personally to investigate the country through which the survey had been made for the Missouri Pacific extension. Much depends on the automobile trip, and it is hoped that one of its results will be the encouragement of the railway proposition by the residents of the section that would be vitally affected by its construction.

Though a number of feasible routes have been proposed for the trip, it is probable that the one outlined as follows will be adopted: Springfield to Fair Grove and through Green county to Buffalo, in Dallas county; Buffalo to Linn creek, the seat of Camden county, and north through Miller and Cole counties to Jefferson City.

## AN ATTRACTIVE CAR FOR 1912



THE REGAL COLONIAL COUPE MODEL FOR COMING YEAR  
The car is of 20 horsepower, 100-inch wheel base and sells for \$1250.

### LOWER-PRICED AUTOS NOTE BIG EXPORT INCREASE

Average Price in June, 1911,  
Was \$1095 in Contrast  
With \$1665 for the Same  
Time in 1910

NEW YORK—During the 12 months ended June 30 last American automobile manufacturers shipped 11,803 cars valued at \$12,965,049, and parts worth \$2,544,180, compared with 6926 cars worth \$9,548,700 and parts held at \$1,641,520 in previous fiscal year.

As usual Canada was at the head of the list, importing \$6,774,769 worth of our machines, while Great Britain held second place with \$2,355,679 and British Oceania third with \$1,352,632. The figures of the latter are particularly surprising as it jumped from seventh place last year to its present situation, going ahead of France, other European countries, Mexico and the West Indies.

Among the twelve listed, seven countries showed increases and five losses.

In June alone 1754 cars worth \$1,702,872 were exported against 984 valued at \$1,638,721 in 1910. Canada and Great Britain were the best customers during the month as well as the year, although their proportionate increases were smaller than those of other countries. The chief gain was exhibited by Oceania, which advanced its purchases from \$30,638 to \$206,130.

The purchases of the most important countries for the 12 months ended June 30 compare as follows: Autos and parts (not including tires) exp. to:

Country	1911	1910
United Kingdom	\$2,355,679	\$2,355,679
France	332,121	825,944
Germany	251,629	275,241
Canada	6,774,769	4,383,487
British Oceania	1,352,632	350,193
Total exported	\$12,965,049	\$9,548,700

The most significant item to be noted is the extraordinary drop in individual values which fell from an average price of \$1665 in June, 1910, to \$1095 in June, 1911.

### FIRESTONE TIRE COMPANY GIVES AKRON ITS WATER

As illustrating the point that several heads of corporations have recently been trying to make that some corporations are not without a certain regard for the welfare of the public at large, witness the act of The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company of Akron.

The great rubber center has recently awakened to the fact that its water works would have to shut down for repairs. This knowledge was received by Mayor Sawyer and the other city officials with a great deal of apprehension and a great deal of scurrying around in search of water. They had about decided to do without it when the news was conveyed to H. S. Firestone, president of the concern which bears his name, who immediately placed at the disposal of the city the private pipe line of his company, through which water is brought from a lake some distance away for the purpose of operating the large turbine engines lately installed in the new Firestone plant south of Akron. In addition to furnishing the water, the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company are running their emergency pumps day and night in an endeavor to supply Akron with fire protection and drinking water.

Best of all, Mr. Firestone did not ask the citizens to pay for it and he says they can use it as long as they need it. Discussing the situation with newspaper men, Mr. Firestone said "We're all part of the city. The citizens of Akron need us and we need the citizens, so we'll work together. They are welcome to the water and I only wish we could get together like this oftener."

Mayor Sawyer and directors Gauthier and Benner could not say too much for the whole-hearted way in which the great rubber company took hold of the situation. It is not definitely known how long the pumps of the water works will be out of commission, but in the interim Akron homes will not suffer.

### SEVEN MODELS OF COLE CAR FOR SEASON OF 1912

Will Be Constructed on One  
Chassis Using Same Unit  
Power Plant as Has Been  
in Use Heretofore

To take a jump into a higher-priced car class but with a slight increase in the list price of the product, to embody many sterling features and to increase the body design of their equipment until seven different models are available, is the announcement made by the Cole Motor Car Company of Indianapolis, manufacturers of the Cole "30" automobile, to be known in the future as the Cole "30-40."

The Cole "30-40" for 1912 will, as heretofore, be constructed on one chassis, using the same unit power plant that has characterized its success in previous years. The Timken full floating rear axle and Timken roller bearings have been added. The wheel base of the machine has been increased from 118 to 122 in. and the tire equipment from 34x4 to 36x4 in.

Seven styles of body will be constructed on the Cole "30-40," as follows: Five-passenger touring car; four-passenger tourer; tonneau; roadster; speedster; coupe; limousine and London limousine. In adding the last three models, President J. J. Cole has gone into a market in which it is claimed considerable fall trade will develop.

A noticeable change in the appearance of the Cole "30-40" cars is evidenced in the Queen Anne style of body panels and doors. All door latches are placed inside. These features resulted after a conference with several of the most prominent carriage builders in the country, friends and former coworkers of Mr. Cole. These gentlemen who set the standard of carriage building are firmly convinced that Mr. Cole has arrived at what the aristocratic public will require.

The Cole 1912 line will have nickel trimmings. All metal parts will either be nickel plated or black enameled. This combination with an ultra marine blue body finish, it is claimed, will give the car a distinctive, dignified appearance.

The unit power plant that is used by the Cole has a true three-point suspension with a tilt to the motor of 2 1/2 degrees that gives it a straight-line drive, delivering all power to the rear wheels.

The same features are retained that will sustain for the Cole "30-40" its reputation for quietness and protection from grit sifting into the working parts and causing damaging friction. All moving parts are enclosed.

The control levers are placed inside on the five-passenger car, but on the outside of the tonneau and roadster. All bodies are interchangeable.

With the location already arranged, the ground purchased and plans under way for a new factory, the product of the Cole company for 1912, it is claimed, will continue to give this machine the prestige that it now holds in the automobile world. Mr. Cole in the past year has surrounded himself with a staff of expert automobile designers and manufacturers.

### TO PROTECT BINDING POSTS

Rubber tubing, just large enough to fit snugly over the wire connection is one of the best ways of preventing corrosion of the binding posts and terminals on storage batteries. A piece of tubing, about two inches long, is first slipped over the end of the wire and pushed back far enough to leave the bare strands exposed. After the strands are wrapped securely about the threaded post in the same direction in which the nut will be turned in securing them, the nut has been turned down securely, the piece of tubing is pulled down over the nut and all, so that its end rests against the top cover of the jar.

### AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

Aug. 19	From 7:11 p. m. to 4:26 a. m.
Aug. 20	From 7:59 p. m. to 4:27 a. m.
Aug. 21	From 7:48 p. m. to 4:28 a. m.
Aug. 22	From 7:36 p. m. to 4:29 a. m.
Aug. 23	From 7:35 p. m. to 4:30 a. m.
Aug. 24	From 7:43 p. m. to 4:31 a. m.
Aug. 25	From 7:42 p. m. to 4:32 a. m.
Aug. 26	From 7:00 p. m. to 4:33 a. m.

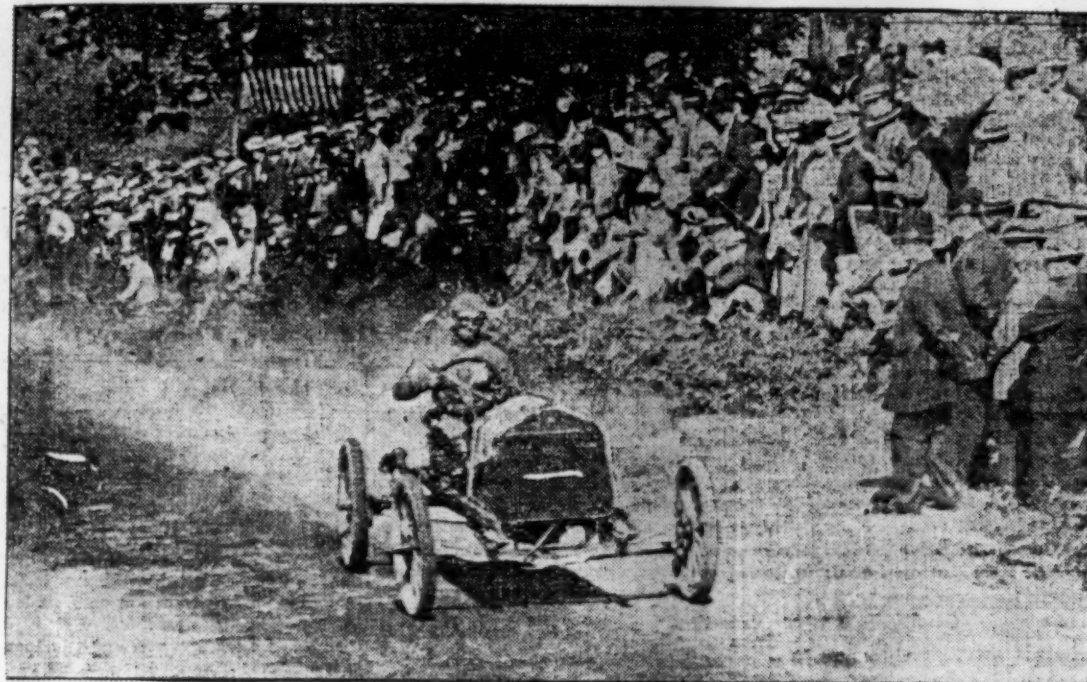
# FLANDERS "20"

\$800—FORE-DOOR TOURING CAR—\$800

*Its Remarkable Performances Have Made the FLANDERS "20" the Most Talked-Of Car in the World Today*

It is making records that cars of twice the horsepower and double its price have failed to duplicate in roadability, durability, speed and hill climbing.

The Flanders "20" latest stunt in making clean sweep in America's hill climbing classic at Worcester Aug. 12 is the talk of manufacturers and dealers everywhere.



The Flanders "20" Making Its Record Climb Up Dead Horse Hill, Worcester, Aug. 12, 1911

THE THIRD GREAT NATIONAL  
VICTORY WITHIN A MONTH

RELIABILITY AND STAYING  
POWERS WELL PROVEN

RECORD FOR ITS CLASS: In winning the hill climb at Worcester the Flanders "20" won its event in 1m. 18.85s., breaking all previous records for its class by 46s. and defeating second car in its class by 37s.

HIGHER PRICED AND HIGHER powered cars in other classes failed to make the time of the Flanders "20."

AVERAGED OVER 46 MILES PER HOUR, up a grade one mile long, with a rise of over 400 feet to the mile. Course was slow because of bad surface and one very bad spot near finish line.

SEE A DUPLICATE OF THIS WONDERFUL LITTLE CAR AT OUR SALESROOM.

IN MAKING CLEAN SWEEP in the ten-day reliability run from Minneapolis to Helena, Montana, the Flanders "20" was a sensation. It was awarded first and second—all the prizes there were—in its class.

WORST ROADS IN AMERICA were encountered on this run, as it rained most every day. The mud was hub deep. The two Flanders were the only cars in their class to finish with perfect scores, and the only other car of any price which finished perfect was a Marmon, selling for \$2750.

THREE PERFECT ROAD SCORES in Iowa's little Glidden prove that no other car on earth anywhere near the price of \$800 can stand up with the Flanders "20." In this run the Flanders went out of its class in hard road work and trimmed some \$4000 cars.

## E. M. F. BOSTON CO.

Retail Salesroom - 887-889 Boylston Street

Wholesale Offices and Service Dept.  
Commonwealth Ave. and Lawton Street

### ASKS FOR MOTOR POST SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Thomas Reilly of Connecticut, has introduced a bill in Congress, which is now before the House committee on postoffices and post roads, to appropriate \$60,000 for the establishment of an experimental motor post coach service for the coming year on a number of rural routes to be determined by the postmaster-general.

The terms of his bill call for these experiments to be made on routes well graded and macadamized, and are to start from postoffices at or adjacent to a station on a railroad or trolley line. At least twice a day, morning and afternoon, at hours convenient to the public, two motor post coaches, equipped for the transport of merchandise, baggage and passengers, shall make trips in opposite directions from the same postoffice over the same course. Sunday service and additional week day service may be provided as the postmaster-general deems advisable. The speed capacity of each post coach shall be at least 100 miles a day, and one coach may be made to serve two or more routes, the bill provides.

### TO CHANGE GEARS QUIETLY

The great point in changing gears quietly is of course to have the wheels to be engaged running at about the peripheral speed. This means allowing the gear shaft to slow down in changing up, and to accelerate it when changing down. To change from neutral to first the clutch should be withdrawn, and after waiting about a couple of seconds for the gear shaft to slow down, the lever should be gently pushed into the first-speed notch. For the other changes up, the driver should disengage and disengage the gears by leaving the lever midway between the speeds for a moment. This, again, gives time for the gear shaft to slow down, and the gears should then be meshed by a very gentle movement of the lever. To change down on all gears, the throttle should be closed to about a quarter, and at the same time the clutch should be withdrawn. The gear lever should then be brought to the between-gears position, and the gear shaft speeded up by a momentary engagement of the clutch. The gear lever should then be put into its notch, and the clutch let in and the throttle opened.

### WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

When the valve caps stubbornly resist all efforts to remove them from their positions, try running the engines until they are warm and then put cold water in each cap. The cap will contract sufficiently to loosen.

President Taft has recently purchased a brand-new seven-passenger, 66-horsepower 1912 Pierce-Arrow touring car, through the J. W. Maguire Co. of Boston. This is President Taft's third Pierce-Arrow. He was a purchaser of the Maguire concern in 1909 and again last year.

A car that is attracting a lot of attention today is the Cole "30" stock speedster, that won two firsts in the two events in which it was entered at the Dead Horse hill climb at Worcester Aug. 12. This speedster is on exhibition at the salesroom of the local agents, G. E. & H. J. Habich Co., who have been giving demonstrations in it.

J. M. Linscott, New England representative for the Reo, who is leaving Boston for a vacation motor tour through the White mountains, states that such is the demand for the 1912 model, with its many attractive improvements and new price, that although large shipments have recently been received by the Linscott company, they are still unable to make prompt deliveries.

The Studebaker Corporation has reversed the usual order of things in bringing out the 1912 models of the E-M-F "30" and Flanders "20" cars, delaying the announcement for several weeks so that the factories have been able to manufacture and ship 5000 cars to dealers. The fact that the 1911 output was hopelessly oversold forced this course upon the company, the dealers insisting on having cars.

The Ohio Motor Car Company has adopted a new departure in the form of

### SCENIC NEW ENGLAND

TOUR BOOK \$2

Automobile Road Maps

Catalogue free.  
WALKER, 400 NEWBURY ST., BOSTON.

a guarantee which is so widely different from that which has been offered by any other motor car manufacturer that it has already attracted widespread attention. This guarantee covers every part of the car except tires, rims, radiators, magneto, coils or batteries, which are warranted by their individual manufacturers, and is in the form of a bond signed by the officers of the company and sealed with the company's seal.

S. M. Butler, chairman of the A. A. A. contest board, has granted a sanction for an automobile race meet to be held in connection with the annual fair of the Connecticut Fair Association at Charter Oak park, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 9. Ralph De Palma has signed to race at the meet. In his Simplex racer, De Palma will attempt to break Barney Oldfield's records at Charter Oak a year ago. De Palma will also drive a Mercer car in the events for small cars. Besides De Palma's record trials, there will be a 10-mile open race, non-stock.

When coenwork of a car is new nothing but cold water should be used, as it hardens and preserves it, and therefore should be used freely and often. Nothing causes paint-work to get shabby more quickly, especially when new, than letting the car be put away with mud and dust on it, especially the former. Mud in drying acts as a very effective poultice, and by capillary attraction, sucks and destroys the surface. Another reprehensible habit is making the fenders do duty as a tool bench. How often do we see spanners, hammers, and tire levers, etc., flung on to the fenders, to the detriment of their appearance.

**Waterhouse Welding**  
IS SYNONYMOUS with the best welding, prompt service and right prices. Aluminum, Cast Iron, Steel, Brass, Bronze, Copper. Illustrated booklet mailed upon request. No trouble to come and see you. WATERHOUSE WELDING COMPANY, 6 PELHAM ST. We manufacture and sell welding equipment. Write us.



Inside Drive Touring Car, 36-40 H. P., \$1800

**WINS**  
A COLE 30-40 Stock Car Won Two Firsts and a Second in Two Events at the Dead Horse Hill Climb, Worcester Aug. 12  
The Cole Thirty made a new record on the hill for cars of its class, when it made the climb in 1:16 3-4 sec.

The  
**COLE 30-40**  
will be the  
preferred  
Car for  
1912

### Outlined Specifications

Unit Power Plant, Motor 4 cylinders 4 1/2 x 4 1/2, valves enclosed, 36-40 H. P. Bosch Dual system Magneto, 122-inch Wheel Base, TIMKEN FULL FLOATING REAR AXLE, 36x4 Tires, Demountable Rims.

### 7 MODELS

Fore-Door Touring Car	\$1,800
Fore-Door Toy Tonneau	1,800
Torpedo Roadster	1,800
Special Speedster	1,800
Colonial Coupe	2,500
Limousine	3,000
London Limousine (Inside Drive)	3,250

**G. E. & H. J. HABICH CO.**

117 Mass Ave. 2840 B. B. Boston



## HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

## FABYAN TO HAVE MINSTREL SHOW

FABYAN, N. H.—The Fabyan house has a large company of merry young people as guests and rainy days in no wise interfere with the enjoyment. Under the leadership of Louis Kelso they arranged an impromptu vaudeville show by the "K. and K. Co." (Kelso and the Kids), and the two little dancers, Misses Velma and Helene, added much to the enjoyment of the program. Mr. Trafton and Miss Silverman have challenged Miss Hillborn and Mr. Kelso to a golf match to be played this week on the Fabyan links. There have been several baseball games, among which the one between the married and single men attracted a large gallery. The young women and young men also met on the diamond, the girls easily winning the game. The batting of Miss Valerie Doob and Miss Madeleine Goodwin was a feature of the match.

A minstrel show is being arranged and the famous tape races which are annual events are scheduled for Friday night. Mrs. C. Seligman-Levy of New York has joined friends at Fabyans, where Miss Claire Runkle of New York is attracting much attention through her expert horsemanship on her daily rides.

Mrs. C. J. Schwartz and Miss Emma Schwartz of New York are members of the Fabyan colony.

## WHITE MOUNTAINS BOARD OF TRADE TO MEET IN SEPTEMBER AT NOVEL RESORT AT PIKE, N.H.



LAKE TARLETON CLUB, AT PIKE, N. H.

By invitation of E. Bertram Pike, president of the Lake Tarleton Club in Piedmont, the annual meeting and banquet of the White Mountains Board of Trade will be held at the clubhouse this fall, probably on Friday, Sept. 22. The members of the board will have an opportunity to inspect a novel resort that has been developed on the shores of Lake Tarleton somewhat on the order of the Lake Placid Club in the Adirondacks.

It is believed that the members of the Board of Trade will welcome the opportunity to visit this resort. Mr. Pike has agreed to provide free automobile service from the trains on both the Concord and Passumpsic divisions of the Boston & Maine to and from the club, as it is several miles to the stations of either division. The place of meeting will therefore be made easy of access to members throughout the mountains. It will also be a pleasant journey by automobile for those who prefer to go that way. While no definite plans have yet been made for the meeting the committee on guests and speakers have some notable names in mind and it is even possible that President Taft may grace the occasion with his presence.

The development of a resort of this sort is something new in New England. It is not a summer hotel on the usual line, but a sort of communal summer home in which prominent men with families, chiefly from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and the West, are becoming interested. It is planned to secure 150 proprietor members, who will own the property and who, together with their friends and guests, will keep an average number of guests at the club to maintain it without catering to the general public. During the process of development and while the members are being enlisted the general public is given an opportunity to patronize the club. Already several of the members are talking of building cottages or bungalows and three of the guests are seeking farms in this locality.

The Mt. Pleasant house has held much gaiety of an informal sort and there have been many card parties. Most of the younger set have been playing a good deal of golf and tennis during the week. One of the favorite diversions of Mt. Pleasant guests is the baseball games and this week a large number attended the games between Bretton Woods, Fabyans, Maplewood and Bethlehem. Thursday's game was at Bethlehem, and several motored over or went on the train and on Wednesday Bethlehem played at Bretton Woods.

Among the golfers at Bretton Woods W. V. Creighton and Mr. Landy, together with Harold Slater, who broke the amateur record of the course last week in 71, have been playing good games, and Dr. J. Leighton Parks and Eugene D. Greenleaf have also brought in low scores.

Monday brought a Marsters tourist party to Mt. Pleasant numbering eight persons. Many of the Mt. Pleasant guests have made the ascent of Mt. Washington during some of the clear, bright days and several pedestrians have found the Mt. Pleasant trail and the Edmunds path attractive thoroughfares for reaching the summit. Some of the most marvelous moonlight views ever obtained from the summit have been enjoyed there this week and moonlight driving and motoring parties have also been the rule.

The ranks of Bretton Woods golfers will soon be increased by the arrival on their annual visit of Clarence Hill, Jere Colman and Arthur D. Peterson, all of Boston, who are annual visitors to Bretton Woods. Channing Cox, Captain Keleher and J. H. Keleher are also expected.

## PARTY RIDES TO COUNTRY CIRCUS

Delbert M. Staley of the Twin Mountain house, a leader in all the good times, got the guests together on Tuesday to motor or drive to Whitefield, eight miles distant, to attend the circus. The brake carried a load of 12 and other conveyances were called into use. There was a croquet tournament at the Twin Mountain house on Saturday at which D. M. Staley and Miss E. H. Mack of New York won from R. C. Farnsworth of Cambridge and Miss Giddings of New York. The Sunday evening concert at the Twin was unusually good and included solos by Rexford Farnsworth with accompaniment by Mr. Torrey.

## CRAWFORDS SEES COACHING PARTY

CRAWFORDS, N. H.—C. Cragin, Jr., of Plainfield, who has been at Crawford's ever since the tennis tourney, gave a coaching party to the Twin Mountain house and the old Concord coach was filled with a jolly party of young people who drove behind George Howland's six-horse hitch down to the Twin, where refreshments were served. At a bridge party arranged by Mrs. Frederick Everett Thompson of New York at the Crawford on Saturday night prizes were won by Mrs. Felix Arnold, Mrs. Pauline Meals, Mrs. R. Gleason, Mrs. Church, Mr. Darling and Mrs. Barr.

All the guests have been interested in the putting match which continued three days at the Crawford house and which was won by T. M. Emerson, vice-president of the Atlantic Coast line, with a score of 57, and Mrs. Oswald Smith of New York whose score was 58.

The burros still make rides possible, and during the moonlight nights many a motor party sped down to the Willey house, over to Bretton Woods, or to points even farther away.

The Selinger Memorial library is proving most popular. Miss Marie Selinger, niece of the late artist, is librarian.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Martin of Montreal and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Holt of Quebec with a party of friends have been some of the many Canadians motoring through the mountains this week with stops at Crawford's.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Pierce motored to the Sinclair at Bethlehem on Sunday where they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ingraham of St. Augustine, Fla., at dinner.

## G. E. SHERMAN TO RUN BROOKS HOUSE

George E. Sherman, recently of the Hotel Dinsmore at Walpole, N. H., has accepted the management of the well-known Brooks house at Brattleboro, Vt. Mr. Sherman is another in the big progression of hotel men hailing from the Granite state whose ability for catering to the public is the kind that makes travelers glad when they reach their hotels. He started in the business years ago when his father was proprietor of the Cheshire house at Keene. After this, New York was the scene of their operations. After several successful years Mr. Sherman returned to his native state and leased the Dinsmore at Walpole until the present opportunity came to him.

The Brooks house is well known and has always maintained an excellent reputation, especially for its table. It is located in one of the most beautiful towns in Vermont and is of necessity a mecca for automobile parties as well as having a large patronage of summer residents. For many years it has been a favorite week-end stopping place for the better class of commercial men.

Mr. Sherman has much experience and knowledge of the hotel business and is of a most hospitable nature. He has been known to offer a number of gallons of the finest Vermont maple syrup to his friends if they would only go away and let him sleep. The people of Brattleboro are considered fortunate in having a man of Mr. Sherman's characteristics in their town.

## GREAT INTEREST TAKEN IN GOLF

Early Monday morning the 24 participants in the court golf tournament at Hotel Champlain started on the qualifying round, 18-hole medal play, and by noon the eight lowest scores had been handed in. The final was played by Victor S. Byron and Benjamin Byron, the match being won by Victor S. Byron, who beat his opponent one up.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Marston of New York were host and hostess at the afternoon tea which was served in the summer house on the court golf course. The feature of the day on Wednesday was a handicap against bogey; three fourths medal play was used, match play rules governing. The golf cup put up for this tournament was won by Alfred Jarrett, Jr., whose score was one down on bogey, and a handicap of nine. A reception was held at the golf club house after the game and refreshments were dispensed by Mrs. C. S. Sims and Mrs. Edward H. Graves.

## ALASKAN ROAD CONTROL SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—A bill was introduced in the Senate on Friday by Mr. Poinsett to extend the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission to the railroads of Alaska.

In explaining the measure, Poinsett said he also provided for the immediate opening of the most available coal fields. It empowers the secretary of war to construct a railroad from Controller bay to the coal fields, and authorizes the operation of a steamship line from Controller bay to some suitable point on Puget sound.

## TOWN MAY UNITE WITH MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE—The campaign for the annexation of the town of Wauwatosa to Milwaukee is to be pushed with all vigor by the residents of the suburb.

Organizations are to be perfected in various sections of the town which will have charge of this movement.

A mass meeting of the various branches will be held Thursday, Aug. 24. At this meeting ways and means will be devised to bring about the annexation as speedily as possible.

## Fifty Switzerlands in One

Thousands of Americans can boast of a glimpse of the Swiss Alps, who have never seen or dreamed of the surpassing Nature-wonders of

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## COLORADO HOTEL MEN DOING ACTUAL WORK FOR THE STATE

To Colorado belongs the distinction of having the only organization of boosters whose scope is state wide. Singularly enough it is the hotel men who are showing other states how it can be done. F. W. Paget, president of the Rocky Mountain Hotel Men's Association, is the author of the plan.

Mr. Paget, who is manager of the Albany hotel of Denver, is just completing his first year as president of Rocky Mountain Hotel Men's Association, whose membership comprises 200 of the leading hotels of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico.

The association dates its inception to 1900, but until a month or so ago its activities were social, and it made no attempt to invade the field of practical accomplishment. But the organization, with its string of 200 hotels and bright, quick-thinking, original membership, was peculiarly equipped to promote the resources, advantages and wonders of Colorado, and it soon plunged into a booster campaign. The first thing done was the establishment of a special information bureau, maintained by the association in the Denver Chamber of Commerce. At all the hotels and at this bureau are kept complete files of the literature issued by railroads, coun-

ties, cities, towns and individual enterprises. Cards are displayed in all Denver hotels directing guests and visitors to the information bureau. Here the attendant gives inquirers information about any point or feature of Colorado, and if the seeker for information desires to be informed on any particular location or feature a card of introduction is given him to the commercial association or other organization on the ground.

The plan of the information bureau does not stop at acquainting people from out of the state with Colorado's diversified advantages and charms. It aims to make the people of Denver even better acquainted than they are with the treasures at their doors. "An important object of this new departure," said President Paget in discussing the movement, is to keep "tourists in Colorado for a longer period than it is now their custom to remain; to direct them to the specific features which they are apt to overlook unless their attention is particularly attracted to them."

"We figure that if we could keep 5000 people in Colorado 10 days longer than they otherwise would stay, they would spend at the rate of \$5 a day, the tidy sum of \$250,000, which would be so much found for the state at large."

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

(Continued from page eleven)

calls for her money at the appointed time, is paid in full. To meet the sum required, however, Bunty has had to draw not only her own savings but on those of her lover, Weelum Sprunt.

This means that their marriage will have to be deferred for some considerable time. But Weelum proves himself as genuine a brick as his busy little fiancée and consents to the arrangement. The sacrifice once made, however, help comes from an unexpected quarter, and all ends happily. Weelum, who is warned by his friends against incipient signs of eventually being henpecked, says that as long as Bunty is the hen he does not mind being the most hen-pecked man in all Scotland, which is saying a good deal! This is the main interest of the play, and Bunty's chief "string," but she has a host of minor concerns that are most entertaining and display a very shrewd sense of humor and sound judgment.

## Makes a Success of Whole Family

She braves the disapproval of the whole congregation of the village kirk by taking Weelum's place at the collection, presiding over the plate during his absence in search of the missing minister. Then she controls the affairs of her ambitious brother Rab, bringing his ambitions to pass in a fashion more salutary than the methods he had devised, and runs her eye over her father's forthcoming second wife, Elen Dunlop, and decides that lady is all that is desirable in a stepmother.

Not only is the little play popular by reason of the novelty of its mise-en-scene, but also on account of its admirable and original humor and outlook. It is delightfully written, and though in some ways a little conventional, admirably constructed. Highest honor belongs to Graham Moffat, author, actor and producer. In all three departments he shows himself quite in the front rank, and his performance of the conscience-stricken old elder attempting to retain his dignity and influence in an undignified situation is admirable.

So too is the performance of Miss Kate Moffat as the delightful Bunty. Another fine portrayal is that of the young brother Rab, by George Tawde. Poor Rab is forced to spend sunny Sunday afternoons behind closed windows and drawn blinds, learning the "higher catechism" which, when he complains that he does not understand, is met with the retort from his irate parent, "Who's expectin' ye tae understan' it!" He is growing into manhood and falling in love, yet his father will persist that he is still a child to be periodically whipped. Mr. Tawde is blessed with a keen sense of humor and the most delicious grin we have seen for a long time. The remaining parts of the perfect ensemble were admirably played by,

among others, Mrs. Graham Moffat, Miss Jean Turnbull and Miss Jean Cadell.

The period of the play is 1860 and the crinolines lent a quaint effect and caused much amusement, and did not intrude themselves as adventitious aids to a delightful comedy, which they might have done in less skillful hands.

Altogether London may be congratulated on having discovered, in one day, a first rate author, producer, company and play.

The Pioneer Players Society will give their third dramatic performance in the autumn. The play selected is Laurence Housman's much talked of "Pains and Penalties." It will be remembered that Miss Gertrude Kingston intended opening the Little theater with this play, but the censor would not pass it, for political reasons. Miss Kingston will play the leading part, as originally intended by the author. The cast is an exceptionally long one and, as always in the Pioneer Players performances, well-known names will figure on the program.

## Playwriting in the Colleges

Another field of work for which the college has of late endeavored to give preparation is playwriting. Many colleges now offer courses in playwriting and with results, as Edward Sheldon and his "Salvation Nell" show, for conspicuous proof in a list that is constantly growing. Prof. George P. Baker, from whose Harvard classroom Mr. Sheldon stepped to his Broadway successes, tells in the Dramatic Mirror how his playwriting laboratory was started.

"Certain students," he says, "were very insistent that they should be allowed to substitute for their research work in the history of English drama attempts at playwriting. In exceptional cases I allowed this substitution. It soon became evident that instruction in certain rudiments of playwriting was needed if these young people were to be as successful as their skill in drawing characters and their effective dialogue seemed to promise. What has given success to the rapid growth at Harvard of the technical study of the drama, and above all to the work in playwriting, has been that it has developed to meet a demand increasingly strong and apparently likely to be permanent.

"Very many more plays are given each year in our colleges than used to be given, more kinds of plays are given significance. The undergraduate has added to his musical burlesques and his occasional performance of standard plays frequent performance of classics of the foreign stage, very interesting revivals of Elizabethan and Jacobean plays, presentations of modern plays of unusual interest and even the production of original work, in some cases of decided promise.

Undergraduate organizations giving their time wholly to the production of original work exist at Harvard, at Tufts College and, I understand, at Columbia and the University of Syracuse. Doubtless there are other such organizations.

"Obviously no course can create a dramatist nor can it make a dramatist out of some one whose desires are great but whose inborn powers show no real dramatic feeling. A course can, however, if properly conducted be a time saver to a person who brings to the work a real feeling for speaking to the public in the form of the drama.

"It is at best a bridge from inexperience to the full expression of one's powers. But assuredly, when a college announces complete instruction in English composition, it should if possible aid the young people sure to be in its midst who are honestly desirous of becoming dramatists.

"One and all, however, of these college courses if well handled make for a better understanding of what the drama has been and is, that is, they create more and more a public ready to respond to admirable performances of the plays which time has approved and eager to encourage the best no matter whether it be farce, comedy, story, play or tragedy in the work of the present day writers.

"That is, I believe all this work in our colleges makes largely for the creation and the maintaining in our theaters of an intelligent and sympathetic public."

## Bass Point, Nahant, and Revere Lines

With the battleships steaming here and there in the harbor and bay on secret missions of mimic warfare, and the birdmen making excursions from their nest at Atlantic out over the harbor preparatory to the coming aviation meet, the patrons of the Bass Point and Nahant line on the steamers General Lincoln and Cape Cod are having a great deal of extra sightseeing thrown in on their trip down the harbor to these picturesque spots. Always a picturesque coast summer resort, and cool on warm days, Bass Point this summer has been more popular than ever with its band concerts, shore dinners, dancing, scenic railway, bowling, midway and games of all sorts. The special steamer trips every 20 minutes between Bass Point and the new pier at Revere are popular. Tuesday and Thursday nights special evening excursion trips are made direct from Otis wharf, Boston, to the pier at Revere, starting at 7:30 and leaving the pier for the return to Boston at 10:30. The round trip fare includes admission to the ballroom.

## Norumbega Park

Never in its fifteen seasons' history has Norumbega park been so popular as in the present season, it is said. This woodland resort on the Charles river has continued to grow in favor, because the management is constantly on the alert to maintain a high standard. In the open-air theater every afternoon and evening, beginning Monday, Aug. 21, the vaudeville program is promised to be one of the strongest of the season. A European feature will be the Hawaiian boys Marimba band in their national songs and music played on native instruments. Maxwell and Dudley present a singing act called "The Singing Lesson." The three Shorties, aerial equilibrist, Brown and Sheffall, colored comedian, and others will appear, as well as a series of new motion pictures.

## PYTHIAN KNIGHTS GETTING READY FOR FIELD DAY

Great interest in the Pythian field day at Caledonian grove, Aug. 26, is being shown. This is the first time that the grand lodge of the order in Massachusetts has voted for the holding of such an event and the members generally seem determined to make the affair one long to be remembered.

The athletic meet in connection with the affair has been sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union. There are also to be athletic events for members of the K. of P., the Pythian Sisters, and members of the families of the two organizations.

Floor work will be shown in the dance hall by Boylston lodge, K. of P., of Boston, and by the Lynn Pythian Sisters. There will be a drill between companies of the uniform rank.

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Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Aug. 31  
Friedrich der Grosse, Sept. 7

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### TOURING CLUB'S BRANCH SUCCESS

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—Guests at Brettton Woods have had a busy week.

Friday evening a vaudeville entertainment was given for the employees' emergency fund, Wednesday and Friday afternoons there were ball games, Thursday afternoon came a field meet which was entered by many of the college boys employed at Brettton Woods, and the culmination was the grand midsummer coronation. Next week will also be busy, for the golf tournament begins, Wednesday night comes the employees' masquerade ball, Thursday a tennis tournament and several ball games. On Labor day will be a large parade for the guests.

The Touring Club of America has scored a success in establishing a branch office at the Mt. Washington. Motorists going through the mountains will find the increase. If the cars that have already registered at the Brettton Woods garage were lined up they would extend over two miles. To these motorists is given free information at any hour regarding the roads at the Touring Club of America office, and thus they are helped to enjoy the trip more than if they had to look up every inch of the route.

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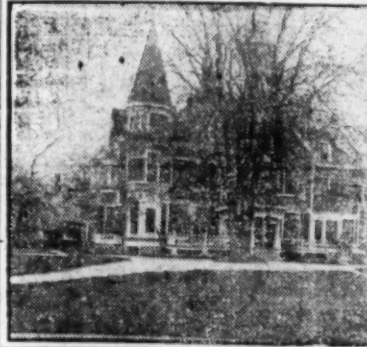
Cars pass hotel to stations, theaters and shopping district. Homelike and clean. Special weekly rates.

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### Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired. Hotel and Travel Department THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

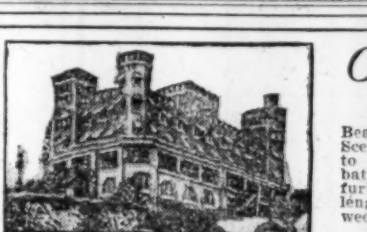
NEW ENGLAND



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BROOKLINE

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### FOREIGN.

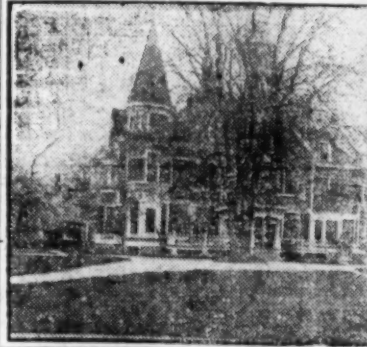
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NEW ENGLAND



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The Eastern Steamship Company is advertising an attractive outing by water. Nothing could be more delightful than a sail along the North Shore in one of the splendid steamers of this line. Leaving India wharf at 9 a. m., the steamer proceeds leisurely down the harbor and past Swampscott, Marblehead, Gloucester and Thatchers island, soon coming in sight of the Maine headlands and Portland light. In the beautiful Portland harbor the dock is reached at 4 p. m.; a perfectly delightful sail of seven hours.

On board one may have as good a dinner as can be obtained anywhere. The round trip ticket is only \$2, and with the comforts and service on these ocean-going steamers it is considered a remarkably fine outing for little money.

After arriving at Portland good accommodations may be had at the Lafayette hotel or Preble house, both centrally located, and



## American Journalism Today Is Working Out a Noble Destiny

THOSE JOURNALS which aim to excel and whose character merits high regard are the exemplars of the newspaper world, and are being increasingly emulated by the journalistic craft. These newspapers are steadily rising above tradition, broadening their scope for good, and fulfilling the great mission of human service. They are proving that the greatest

effectiveness in all departments of life lies in a proper regard for ethical standards and moral values, and are educating the public to see that upon no other basis can society hope to attain sure and lasting progress in any direction. They appreciate the value of endeavoring to establish in the public conscience the fact of the gradual and ultimate triumph of right in all human relations



## The Monitor Was Founded for the Sole Purpose of Human Service

BROAD ENOUGH in its scope to be universally helpful. It is being proved that the ideal The Christian Science Monitor has set for itself can best be realized by giving prominence to the constructive activities that are making for better things, by seeking to build confidence in the upward march of humanity, and to give wise support to measures and undertakings whose aim is for the common good. The reception that the Monitor continues to receive at the public's hands

is encouraging evidence as to the successful outcome of clean journalism and the practicability of running a newspaper along ethical lines and as a public servant. The degree of service that the Monitor is giving is but an incentive to press on to still greater usefulness, and the publishers of the Monitor are constantly striving to make the paper better and stronger in all of its departments, to the end that it may prove of increasing value to its growing army of readers.



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1911

# SENATOR WORKS TRIES TO VOICE NATION'S WILL AS TO ALASKA

## Bill for Throwing Open Vast Territory in Northwest Presented Simultaneously in Both Houses of Congress, Chairman Robinson of Public Lands Committee Being Its Champion in Hall of Representatives

# SECRETARY FISHER TO STUDY COUNTRY FOR INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

**Financiers Fastest in Race to Fields of Coal and Ore**

**Fuel Is Demanded for Dredging Engines On Rivers**

WHAT is the matter with Alaska? The secretary of the interior has left Seattle for the Arctic territory to find out, if possible, if first-hand information will enable him to answer a question asked by millions of American citizens. If there is a single individual in the United States who should be in possession of all the facts, the individual is Secretary Walter L. Fisher. Much of the controversy over Alaskan development, or non-development, came to this official by departmental inheritance. But there have been enough recent complications to make Mr. Fisher's trip of inspection essential to Alaska's welfare, as well as to the rest of the country.

Time will prove whether the secretary of the interior will be able to say exactly what is the matter with Alaska. One fact is patent. Here lies a vast country, with almost unlimited resources of certain kinds. These resources have been political bones of contention to an extent almost unparalleled in the history of the United States. It is nothing new, of course, to make politics out of territorial situations. But the Alaskan complications are unique. The department of the interior has been a political football before the present, but seldom have two successive administrations been drawn into a conflict like the present one. The return of Secretary Fisher from Alaska may put a different color on claims and counter-claims.

### Monopoly Discountenanced

An illuminating sidelight on the Alaskan controversy was shed recently when Senator John D. Works of California introduced in Congress a bill "to provide for the leasing of coal and coal lands in the territory of Alaska." Newspaper readers need not be reminded that coal and mining exploitation generally furnished the material that brought such incidents as the Ballinger resignation, the Cunningham claims, the Controller bay controversy, the position of President Taft upon the scene. Now, Senator Works does not review the causes that led up to the present unsatisfactory state of affairs in Alaskan development. That is unnecessary. What the California member of the Senate does is to offer some sort of remedy when he requests Congress to enact a law which will permit any citizen of the United States, or any association or corporation of such persons, to apply to the secretary of the interior for an exclusive license to prospect and explore for coal, or for an exclusive lease to mine or extract coal from a coal deposit or mine on any of the lands of the United States in the territory of Alaska, not exceeding an area of 5125 acres in any one license or lease.

"The secretary of the interior," the bill continues, "may reject such application if it appears to him that it is not made in good faith, or that it involves a purpose to monopolize the output or supply of coal or control the price of the same, or that it is contrary to the public interest."

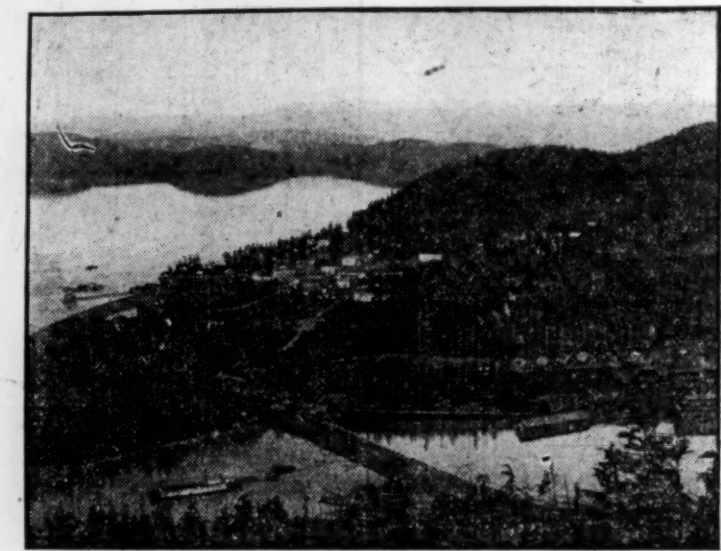
As for royalty to be paid the government, the bill provides that for 20 years the whole and thereafter one half of all the moneys derived from licenses and leases shall be paid into the United States treasury so as to constitute part of the "Alaska fund," which, among other things, is for construction of roads and the establishment and maintenance of schools.

### Government Needs Foreseen

Nobody denies that Alaska ought to be developed. Both sides of the controversy maintain it is only a question when and how this development shall take place. Senator Works apparently asks for development as soon as it is possible, for he says further in his bill that "it shall be the duty of the secretary of the interior to ascertain as soon as may be whether any of the coal or oil deposits in the territory of Alaska are suitable and well adapted for the use of the navy or other public services of the United States, and if such deposits are found, the secretary, under the direction of the President, may withhold and withdraw any portion thereof in such locations and sizes as he may deem best from exploration and lease under the preceding provisions of the act, or from any disposition whatever. That the secretary of the interior, in conjunction with the secretary of the navy, under the direction of the President may, on behalf of the United States, under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, lease or operate such coal deposits and supply the coal so mined to the navy, army and the revenue-cutter service of the United States at an agreed price per ton."

If it is possible for the federal government to set aside certain lands and

### QUESTION OF TERMINAL IS UPPERMOST



Transportation strategists chose Cordova as shore town from which to lay their rails to interior

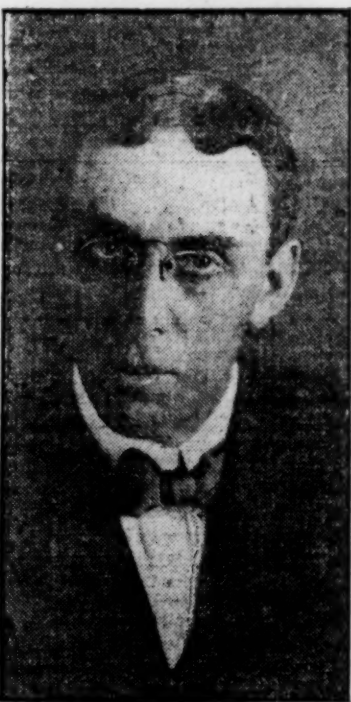
develop them with a view to supplying the army and navy with coal and oil it would seem that this partial opening up of lands would serve a purpose. There is no likelihood that there will be any objection to monopoly with the government, the exploiter. It would give a certain amount of stimulus to Alaskan activity, and probably point a way further. It is expected that Secretary Fisher has this beginning in view and his conclusions, following his personal inspection will certainly be interesting.

### Development Encouraged

As for throwing open any of the land to private entry, the outcry against such proceedings in certain quarters was made evident when, in reply to specific charges, President Taft sent his now famous message on the Controller bay tract of 12,800 acres to Congress as his reassurance to the American people that only the highest motive prompted the act.

The gist of the present agitation is that the general public does not want to be taken unawares by monopolistic interests. Withholding the land from entry may be one way of conserving the people's interest. But President Taft declares that before he issued the order on his own initiative that the proposed elimination on Controller bay land should be enlarged from 320 acres to 12,800 acres, he was assured that the big syndicate which had been predominant in Alaskan affairs had no connection with the railway project.

"It was possible, of course," to quote the President's message, "that the owners of the Copper River Railway Company might attempt to buy this railroad when, and if, it was built. It was possible that Mr. Ryan was acting in the in-



WALTER L. FISHER  
Secretary of interior, now on way to Alaska, will meet Walter E. Clark, territorial governor, at Juneau

terests of the Copper River railroad, although I did not believe it; but, whether this was true or not, it was clear that the order of elimination by reason of the restrictions of the act of Congress hereafter explained, would not permit the owners of either railroad to shut out any other capitalists who might desire to construct a railroad from the channel of Controller bay to the coal fields; and if by this order we could secure the construction of a railroad from Controller bay to the coal fields it would be a distinct step in the useful development of Alaska.

"The rates of freight for coal to be charged," the message continues, "of course, would always be subject to congressional control, and if government ownership seemed a wise policy under the peculiar circumstances, ample land for rights of way, harbor frontage, and terminals must always remain available under the law for government use, or

if it is preferred to take over to the government a railway built by private enterprise, condemnation is easy.

"The thing which Alaska needs is development, and where rights and franchises can be properly granted to encourage investment and construction without conferring exclusive privileges, I believe it to be in accordance with good policy to grant them."

### Free Entry Demanded

There are a number of points in agreement between the bill introduced by the senator from California and the message of the President of the United States. The question is wholly how far the government can go without going too far. The argument has been advanced that federal control is a hindrance to territorial development, and that as long as Alaska remains a territory, there will always be

### JUNEAU IS DESTINATION OF SECRETARY FISHER ON TRIP



Panoramic view shows how town which is territorial metropolis and gold and silver mining center is situated on Gastineau channel

a halter around the neck of that locality. There is hardly a doubt that the government is careful of its charge, and that it would rather go a little too slow than a good deal too fast. But there are a number of commonwealths of the present day which have found that state government has not protected them from monopolistic encroachment. If the federal

### Present Status of Alaskan Question Shown in Outline

Secretary Fisher has gone to Alaska to obtain first-hand information.

Senator Works introduces bill which means to open country under proper government regulation.

President Taft explains why he designated certain lands for entry.

Colonel Roosevelt tells why, under his administration, action was taken in Alaska.

State of Washington insists on development.

Moneyed interests explored territory previous to withdrawing of lands in 1907.

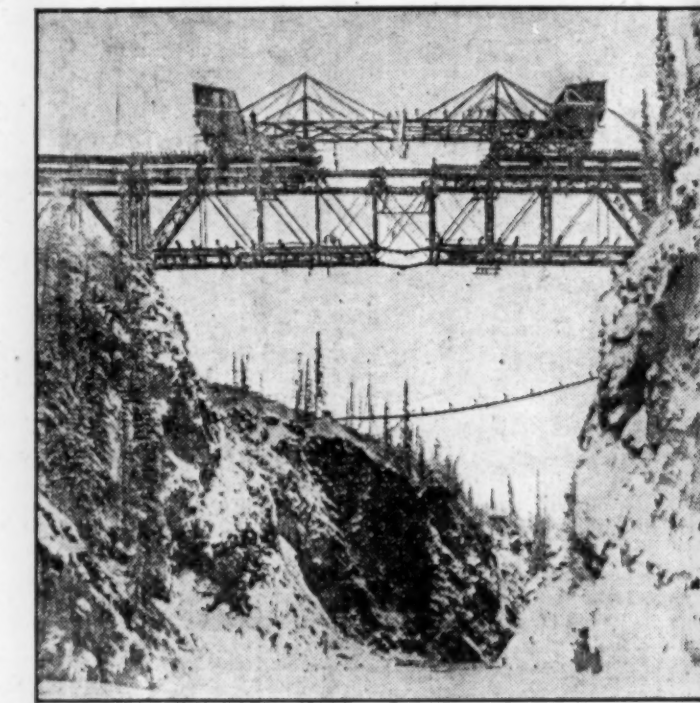
Outcome now depends on Congress.

government had not had the say in Alaska, what would the public have done with the moneyed interests that beyond a single doubt were sweeping in all that they could get hold of?

One of the most outspoken individuals against monopoly in Alaska is former President Roosevelt. Editorially he has taken opportunity to show what he attempted to accomplish while chief executive of the nation. Mr. Roosevelt wants Alaska developed, but like many others he appears to think that President Taft was off his guard when he permitted the department of the interior to eliminate the 12,800 acres of Controller bay land from the government reserve.

That Congress has failed to make proper provision for the development of Alaska is apparent, both from what has been written and said for and against opening up the lands for mining. The people of the adjoining states naturally

### CAPITAL ALREADY HAS PIONEERED FAR

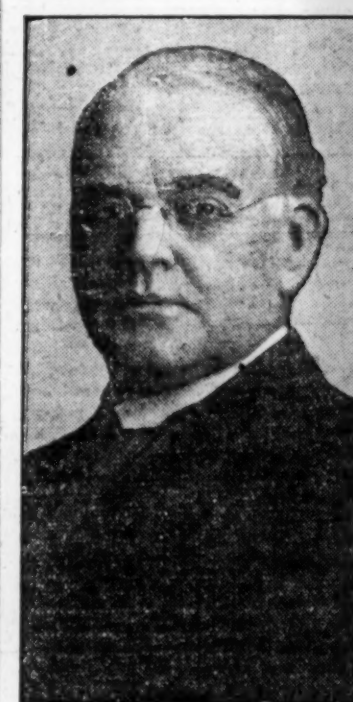


Line 200 miles in length traversing mining region crosses Kuskulana on cantilever structure

oment. It is no exaggeration to state, at the very outset, that upon this important move hinges the real prosperity and industrial growth of the territory. A railroad to operate must have fuel, and simply because one of the six railroads in Alaska is owned by the Morgan-Guggenheim people is no reason at all why the whole territory should be held back. The Copper River & Northwestern Railway Company and the Alaska Steamship Company are two great corporations controlled by this syndicate. Eliminating all of the ancient corporations and inactive concerns which in the

of this coal for the operation of the many gold dredges along the rivers and other tributary streams. Many of these dredges have to close down throughout the winter because Canadian coal is not available, and even in the summer the Canadian coal runs as high as \$30 per ton—and this in the face of the fact that within reasonable distance from the scene of dredging operations, Alaska coal could be mined and delivered to these points at one third the cost."

The Railway and Marine News undoubtedly voices the sentiment of many people of the Pacific coast and the extreme north when it points out the unfortunate fact that with coal at its very door the Alaska mining industry suffers from lack of fuel. Alaska is standing between two contending forces, as it were, and it will require no little patience and skill to find the exact remedy. The conservationists have been charged with being wholly responsible for the Alaskan predicament. This, of course, is going entirely too far. But on the other hand, the fact should not be lost sight of that if coal is needed in temperate climates it is needed very much more in a cold country like Alaska. With something like 7,000,000 acres of available coal land, coal seems to be as scarce as the genuine diamonds. When Secretary Fisher comes back from the northern region, he ought to have some interesting



JUDGE JOHN D. WORKS  
Senator from California author of bill looking to regulation of corporations in Alaska

items within that notebook, of his relative to coal deposits.

When Secretary Seward bought Alaska from Russia he had no idea that the very wealth of the region would not only cause a national controversy, but in a measure hinder its development. The exploitation of Alaska forms one of the most significant chapters in the country's onward march. Capitalistic enterprise seized upon the almost unapproachable country as a fit subject for its operation. Long before the American public knew what were Alaskan riches, shrewd financiers and their expert mining lieutenants had been on the ground with their instruments for investigation. The money kings interested in opening up Alaska for their individual benefit did not wish to take any chances. About 1907 they knew enough about the territory to make them think that the greatest deposits of

### Government - Operated Railroad One of Possibilities

### Next Congress, It Is Said, Must Fix Land Policy

copper ore known to exist anywhere formed part of Alaska's resources.

### Proprietorship National

It is affirmed on very good authority which has yet to be contradicted that previously to 1907, the Morgan and Guggenheim interests, the Havemeyers, Daly, James J. Hill and the Cline brothers of London had to a considerable extent and in a measure individually, explored Alaska with reference to its mineral wealth. In all, seven railroads were then projected, and the interests concerned were importuning Congress to sanction construction. Without transportation facilities all the copper in the world would be useless to the lessees. It is stated that the moneyed interests were not in cooperation, but that rival factions were seeking to garner in what served them individually. The administration then began to watch the Alaskan situation closely.

It is undoubtedly because the former President kept himself so well informed as to conditions that he has been prominently before the American public during the recent controversy as to what should and should not have been done in Controller bay territory. Colonel Roosevelt takes it seriously that there should be any one to question his administration in regard to the withdrawing of government lands. He denies absolutely that it denoted favoritism to the money interests when the land under dispute was withdrawn from the reserve. He goes on to say that "the government must itself control the development of Alaska, and adopt as the guiding principle the idea of shaping that development in the interest primarily of the people as a whole, the syndicate or other developing agencies thus receiving benefit only as and incident to conferring it."

"In every part of the country in which there are forest reserves it has been found, and it will in the future be found, necessary to make eliminations for town sites, for agricultural purposes, for manufacturing purposes. Each such case stands on its own merits."

"At the time the eliminations at Eyak and Valdez Arms were made," Colonel Roosevelt continues in explanation of his action, "no intimation had been made to me from any source, nor was there any public knowledge that there was the slightest danger of the Guggenheim syndicate or any other syndicate obtaining control of Alaska. The state of affairs brought to light during the administration of Mr. Ballinger showed conclusively, and for the first time, that we had to guard against monopoly in connection with the development of Alaska by a great syndicate for the sole benefit of that syndicate."

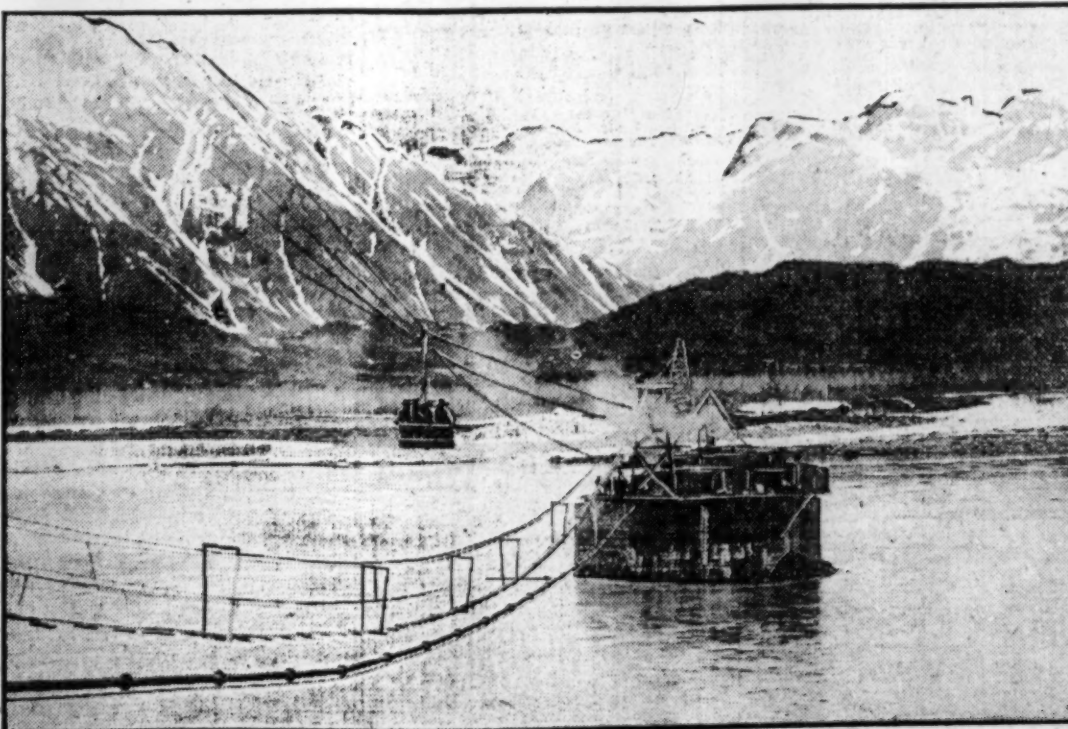
### Purchase Reviewed

Secretary Fisher will be the first head of the interior department to investigate on the spot how Alaskans feel about the matter. He must be aware that back of the desire of Alaska to become developed systematically stands the American public, which has no patience with either monopoly or backwardness. Senator Works' bill appears to bear out what leading senators and representatives believe ought to be done. The identical bill as presented in the Senate has been introduced in the House by Chairman Robinson of the House public lands committee. It is for Congress to make the next move. If the coal lands are opened up, Alaskans will get fuel for mining and domestic purposes. The fact is apparent that the wealth in the ground might just as well be somewhere else if something is not done soon to utilize it.

Alaska comprises a territory of 580,884 square miles. It is more than twice the size of Texas. When Arizona and New Mexico became members of the group of states the great domain in the north will be the only remaining territorial possession of the United States of America. The first known of that great country was at the time of the discovery of the northern world by Admiral Behring in 1741. Taking possession of the water and the coast land in the name of his august sovereign, the Czar of Russia, Admiral Behring had facts with which to establish the Russian claim against the protests of Great Britain. George III. was at the time engaged in war and entirely too much occupied with Spain to spare his navy and army in order to make a forcible protest against the Muscovites. But Russia always considered the country an elephant on its hands. When the negotiations with Secretary Seward brought Alaska to the United States, Russia was glad of the bargain. The sum of money paid for the territory was ludicrously small. But there were many well-meaning Americans who even then considered that the United States

(Continued on page twenty-five)

### SYNDICATE IN FIELD WITH RAILROAD SEEKS OUTLET



Bridge of Copper river and Northwestern Railway Company crosses stream that runs between Miles glacier and Childs glacier



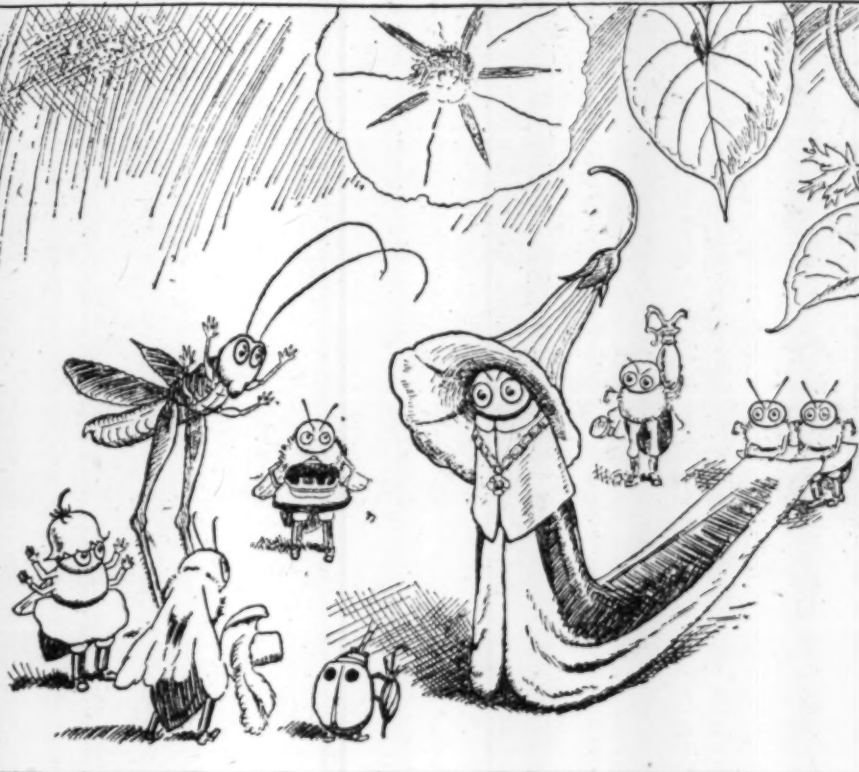
## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY  
FLOYD TRIGGS

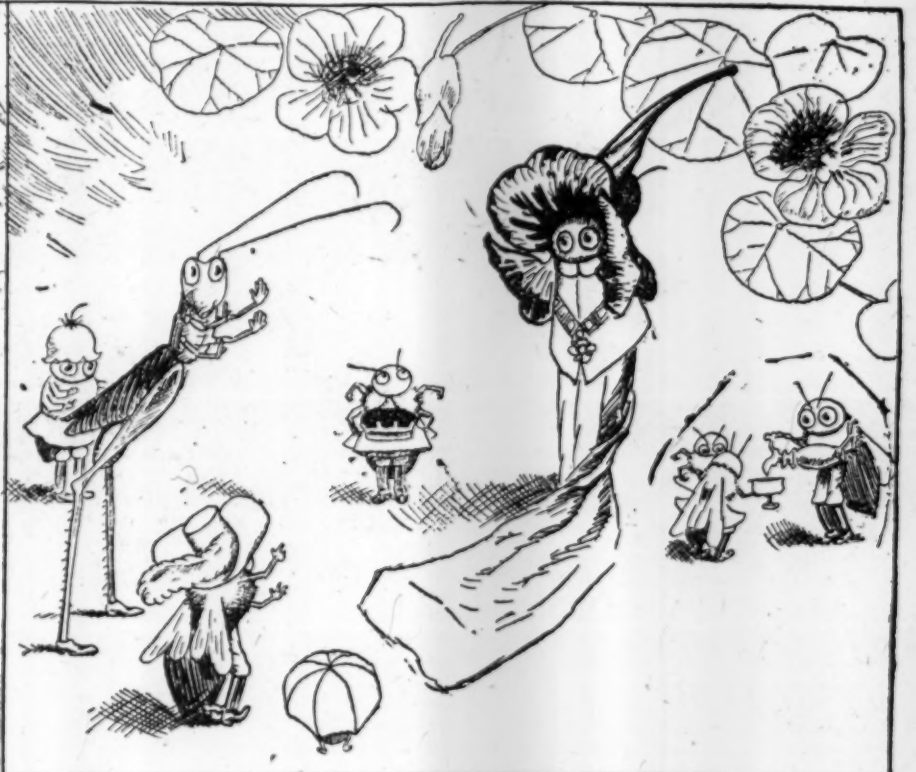
## THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY  
M. L. BAUM

Queen Honey Dew's stoutly declaring:  
She means to go out for an airing!  
It's not etiquette and no queen did it yet—  
But the new woman always is daring.



She calls the court milliner nigh  
And points to a hat passing by:  
"I'm tired of my crown and I've got a new gown,  
Send me hats made like that up to try."

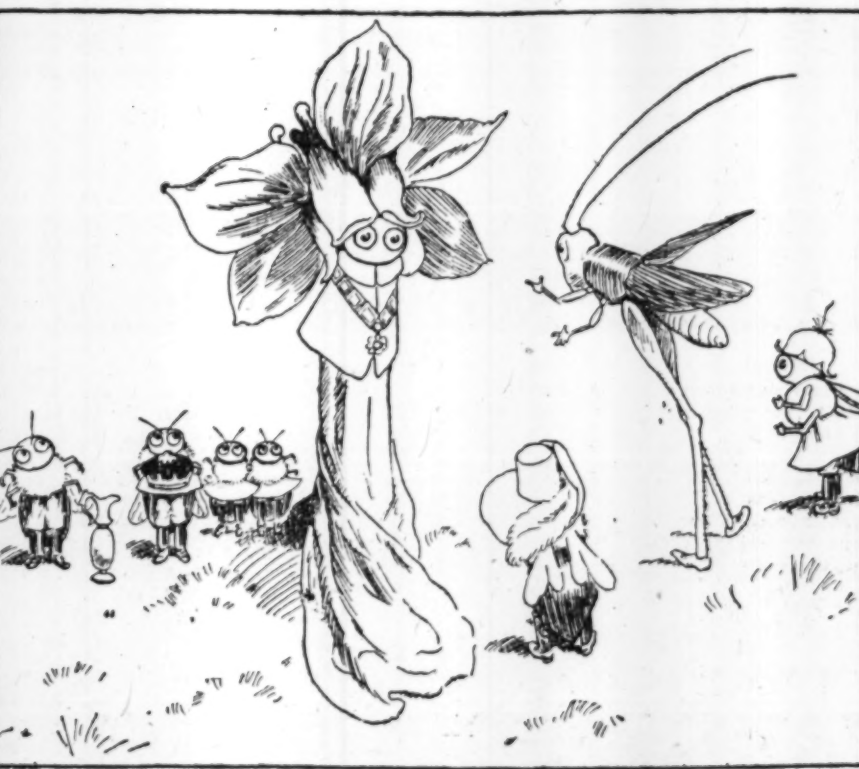


Court Chamberlain Hopper de Grass  
Must act as the queen's looking glass,  
"This hat makes me laugh—it's a pink phonograph!"  
Which the lady-in-waiting thinks "crass."

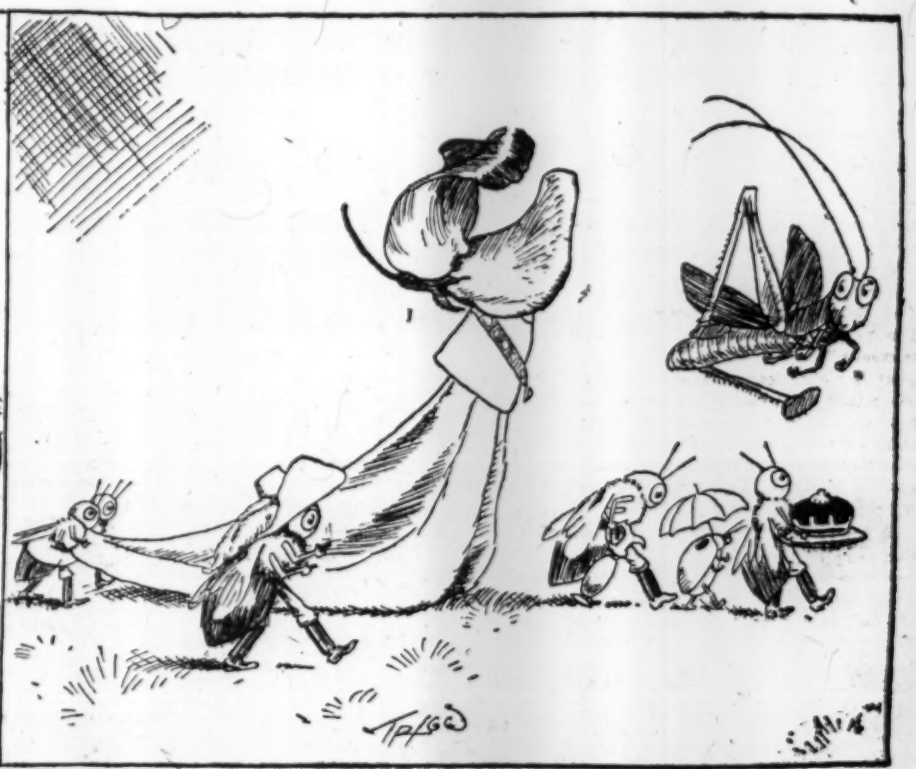
The nasturtium hat's surely a dear  
The milliner says, but it's clear,  
Says Hop, "She would pay far too dear, I should say,"  
(Busy Page feels the need of some cheer.)



The orchid hat is not so bad,  
Tho' Buzz Page thinks the back view is sad;  
While beelle, poor fellow, hides neath his umbrella,  
Small hats are his favorite fad.



The columbine hat is amazing,  
The cup-bearer stands there a-gazing;  
The smiling court milliner hopes to be billin' her,  
Till Hop calls it simply hair-raising.



But a modest neat hat of sweet peas  
Brings peace and all tastes seems to please;  
So the Queen is arrayed and goes out to parade—  
This venturesome Queen of the Bees.

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## NEW HUMMING-BIRD FOUND

THE Panama canal zone is proving a fertile ground for investigation and research. A party of naturalists from the Smithsonian Institution in Washington has recently been making a biological survey of the zone, and among the interesting discoveries was that of a beautiful humming-bird representing a new genus and species. The discovery was made by E. A. Goldman of the biological survey, United States department of agriculture, who was assigned to the expedition. The type-specimen came from the high slopes of the Cerro Azul, which rises to an altitude of 3200 feet and is located about 15 miles northwest of Chepo, Panama, at the extreme headwaters of the Chagres river. It is covered with forests, which become

smaller in the upper parts where the humming-birds live. Similar in appearance to the well-known variety of humming-bird, the new species is exceedingly beautiful in coloring. It has been named goldmania violiceps, in honor of Mr. Goldman. In the adult male the crown, forehead and lores are dull iridescent violet, while the rest of the upper parts are a rich metallic green, and the tail feathers a reddish chestnut tipped with bronze-green. In the adult female the entire upper parts of the body and head are uniform, dull metallic green, while the under parts are dull white mixed with green.

A detailed scientific description of the humming-bird is given in pamphlet No. 2015 of the Smithsonian miscellaneous collections.

Mr. Goldman, who spent several months in the canal zone with the Smithsonian party, also brought back many other interesting specimens of mammals and birds. Among these were several black howlers and red spider monkeys, two members of the simian order, that inhabit certain sections of the zone. The black howler is a big, lazy monkey, slow in its movements, while the red spider monkey is in striking contrast, active and alert. Instead of running away over the limbs of trees when a hunter approaches, the black howler sits up on the limb where it may have been taking a nap and begins to howl and yell at the hunter as he aims his gun. In an angry simian chatter it protests against the intrusion, but, apparently unafraid or too lazy to jump to another limb, makes no effort to get away.

Mr. Goldman collected chiefly mammals and birds, while others secured reptiles, fishes, insects, plants, etc., the idea being that when all this material is assembled and studied a very complete knowledge of the fauna and flora of the zone will be obtained.

## RIDDLES

1. Why should you never tell secrets in a cornfield?
2. Why is Ireland likely to become very rich?
3. Why is a beehive like a spectator?
4. Why is a room full of married people empty?
5. What does the Mauretania weigh before she leaves port?
6. What word of ten letters can be spelt with five?
7. What word is shorter after having a syllable added?
8. If the alphabet was invited out, what time would u, v, w, x, y and z go?

ANSWERS

1. Because there are so many ears there.
2. Because its capital is always doubling (Dublin).
3. Because he is a bee-holder (beholder).
4. Because there is not a single person in it.
5. She weighs anchor.
6. Expediency—X P D N C.
7. Short—shorter.
8. After tea (T)—Exchange.

## ODD NEIGHBORS

"There is one discordant note in your garden, my dear madam," remarked the esthetic landscape architect.

"What is that?" asked the lady, much alarmed.

"I notice," he replied, "that you have a dogwood planted near some pussy-willows."—Baltimore American.

## OFTEN GREAT

A teacher asked her class in spelling to state the difference between the words "results" and "consequences."

A bright girl replied: "Results are what you expect, and consequences are what you get."—Western Christian Advocate.

## WHY

WHY do some things bend and others break? This is a question which sounds as if it should be easy to answer, but really it is most difficult. We do not know what makes the parts of any solid thing stick together, and so we cannot possibly hope to explain such facts as bending, brittleness, or elasticity. We can, of course, study the effects of various outside conditions upon these properties, and we can learn something by studying such things as sealing-wax, which will readily bend at times, and will break at other times. In this case we find that the temperature of the sealing-wax makes all the difference, when warm it bends, when cold it breaks. This is true of many things.

Such facts as these help us a little way toward the reasons why things behave in such various ways. The little parts, or molecules, that make them must be held together differently in different cases. In hot sealing-wax they behave as if they held each other with their arms relaxed, but in cold as if their arms were stiff. That is the only kind of idea we can form of this interesting question as yet.—Childrens Magazine.

## TO HELP US

Willie—Pa!

Pa—Yes.

Willie—Teacher says we're here to help others.

Pa—Of course we are.

Willie—Well, what are the others here for?—Chicago News.

## TWO EXTREMES

The tallest and shortest people of Europe, the Norwegians and the Laps, live side by side.—Exchange

## LADY IS SILENT

Writing to the Monitor from Franklin, Pa., E. R. Inman gives it as his opinion that the article which appeared on Aug. 4 entitled "About the Katydid" falls far short of doing justice to this verdant gentleman of the orchards and meadows and his monologue. The Katydid, says Mr. Inman, not only tells what Katy did, but he appears to repent immediately of the accusation, as he forthwith retracts the same. The whole of his monologue is, "Katy broke the bottle, Katy did, Katy didn't." So, you see, as far as any direct testimony is concerned, we really don't know whether she did or didn't.

The sound which seems to articulate these words is produced by stridulation, that is by rubbing the roughened portion of the middle joint of one of the long hopping legs against the lower outer portion of a wing, an operation which as a boy the writer has watched with much interest. I am informed that this sound is also produced by rubbing the wings together, but I have not seen it done that way.

Katydid's are heard in the daytime, if weather conditions are suitable, as well as at evening. If one will go to the trouble to search out one of them when he hears it, and will watch it closely, at the same time carefully noting the sound, he will readily find that the above sentence appears to be quite distinctly articulated and that the motions of the legs and wings are precisely in keeping therewith. This sound is uttered only by the male, the female, who as a matter of course must be Katy, being a lady of silence.

## JIMMY KNEW

"I asked little Jim the difference between 'inertia' and 'momentum.'" "Did he know anything about it?" "Yes," he said "inertia" is something that won't start, and 'momentum' is something that won't stop."—Detroit Free Press.

## FRUIT OR VEGETABLE, WHICH?

IN ORDINARY talk we usually make a distinction between fruit and vegetables, but most people could scarcely say what the difference really is, and certainly every one should know that all fruits are vegetable, even if we do not call them "vegetables." All living creatures are divided into two great classes, animal and vegetable, and every kind of fruit belongs to the class of vegetables. Still, though an apple or a strawberry is just as much a vegetable as a cabbage or a potato, we can find a distinction between them. Indeed, students of vegetables or plants use the word fruit in quite a definite way. Many kinds of plants do not produce a fruit at all, but all the higher plants do, even includ-

ing the greatest trees. The fruit of a plant is that part of it which contains the seed. Indeed, the fruit and the plant exist in order to produce the seed; when we study the history of the fruit we find that it always comes from the flower. The purpose of the flower is to form the seed, and to allow it to be prepared for its future purpose; and then the flower disappears and we have, instead, the fruit, which holds the seed for its destiny—which is to be planted in the ground.

Thus some of the things we usually call "vegetables," such as tomatoes and cucumbers, are fruits in the proper sense of the word, because they bear the seed.—Selected.

## MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

## MILLER SLEEPS

ONE of the players is chosen miller, sits down or lies down, and pretends to sleep. The rest stand at a distance within a certain boundary, and a leader among them, choosing five or six players, and tapping them with a stick says, "The miller sleeps! Let us go and see the mill wheel spin." They leave their boundary forthwith, and, surrounding the miller, join hands and spin around in a big circle like a mill wheel. At the first stir of the miller, the leader calls out, "The miller wakes!" At this the players must all stand still on the instant just where they are. The miller gets to his feet. The minute he is on his feet the players are at liberty to run, and he tries to catch them. The one caught is miller next.

## CALL BALL

Call ball is most fun when it is played with eight or ten players. One is chosen to toss the ball and each player is given a number. The players take positions not farther than the ball can be comfortably thrown. The tosser in tossing the ball calls one of the players by the player's number—eight, ten, two or whatever it may be. The player of that number must run and catch the ball, not letting it bound more than once. A good tosser keeps the players, guessing which will be called next, and by sometimes calling one at a good distance from the ball lends excitement to the game.—Woman's Home Companion.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

## Picture Puzzle



What naval rank?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.  
Dominoes.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## WORK OF CHINESE SCHOOLBOY BERMUDA DOES HONOR TO CORONATION PARTY BOY RETURNED THE CHANGE

A CHINESE schoolboy sets off one fine morning when 7 or 8 years old to enter on his instructional course. He makes the most profound obeisance to his teacher. His parents provide the table at which and the stool on which he sits. They also supply the "four precious articles," the ink slab, the ink cake, the pen or brush for writing and the paper.

He will have no need at first of the writing materials, all his time being employed in memorizing the books given him. Perhaps a dozen boys, each a class by himself, are busy on his entry. Each is shouting his task at the top of his voice, the teacher sitting at his table in all the somnolent wakefulness of a judge. No wrong pronunciation or intonation escapes his practised ear, and correction is frequent.

It is a simple country house, with its earthen floor, its unglazed windows and its air of utter poverty. Our young hopeful, says the National Review, in due time is introduced to the "Trimerical Classic," the object being sound and memorizing.

Then he will be introduced to the book of surnames, 400 in number, as another exercise in "getting by heart," after which, in some parts of the land the "Thousand Character Classic" is set. This is a book consisting of the number of characters named, no one of which is ever used twice. Still no explanation is vouchsafed. For all the learning our youth is gaining he might with equal profit memorize a number of auction

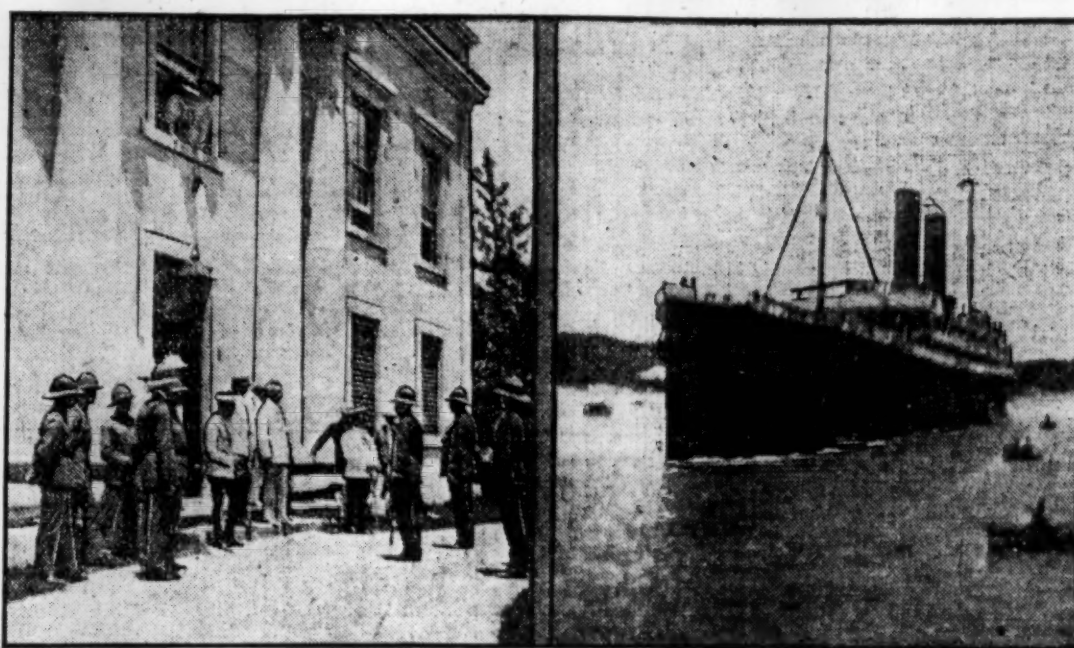
catalogues. He is given in varying order according to the custom followed by his teacher, the four sacred books—the "Great Learning," also known as "The Door of Virtue"; the "Analects" of Confucius, the "Doctrine of the Mean" and the "Book of Mencius."

As early as 13 or 14, it may be, he will have done the memory work of the four books and be capable of reciting off "yards, rods, furlongs, or miles" of learning. Then enlightenment in the form of explanation begins. Darkness is made visible, and education may be said to have begun.

As if the books themselves were not of sufficient difficulty there are endless commentaries after the fashion of our own on the Bible or Shakespeare. The "Great Learning" provides illustrations of virtue, aims at the constant renewal of good, and so at the attainment of the highest excellence.

The chief competitive examinations are three in number, the first, for the Sutsai, or B. A. degree, is held at the prefectural city; the second, the Ku-jen, or M. A., at the provincial capital; and the third, the Tsin-shi, or LL.D., at Peking. In one or other of these the clever youth whose career we are following may possibly find himself in a peculiar position as competitor with his own father, and even his grandfather, who keep "pegging away" year after year.

To guard against fraud there are numerous precautions. Every candidate has his own little cell in which he works during the days of the examination.



Sir Walter Kitchener addressing Bermuda's coronation representatives at Hamilton, and steamship Bermudian, which brought the party home

A MONG England's many possessions are the beautiful Bermuda islands, tucked away in the middle of the Atlantic ocean and fast becoming a summer as well as a winter resort. On July 21 it seemed as if the whole population of the islands was on the wharf at Hamilton to watch the steamship Bermudian arrive from New York, for among her passengers were the

few favored ones who had been chosen to represent this tiny colony at the coronation of King George and Queen Mary of England.

It was a gay scene; the military band was stationed on the pier, and ready at a signal to strike up "God Save the King."

When the men had landed—they were all soldiers by the way—they marched

up the long white street to the State House where Sir Walter Kitchener, Governor of Bermuda, gave them a welcome. One of the pictures shows Sir Walter addressing the men; his daughters are to be seen at the window above. Those from Bermuda who were knighted by the King at coronation were Sir Walter Kitchener, brother of Lord Kitchener, and Sir Thomas Watson.

S HALL I mind your pony, sir? I will be very careful."

The gentleman glanced at the speaker, a hungry-looking lad, with a shock of curly brown hair, and a white, eager face, prematurely wise in the world's wisdom.

"Yes, you shall mind him, my lad. But remember, he's rather wilful; so don't forget your promise to be careful."

"All right, sir; I'll do my best," he exclaimed, as the reins were surrendered to his keeping.

When the gentleman came out of the bank he found the pony and his guardian standing just as he had left them. He got hurriedly into the chaise, and was on the point of driving off, when the sight of the small wistful face suddenly reminded him that he had not given the boy anything. He took a coin from his waistcoat pocket, and tossed it toward him, saying, "There's a shilling, boy; take sixpence out of it for minding the pony, and bring me the change here this day week."

As the pony trotted off a cynical smile played round the gentleman's mouth, and he murmured, in a deprecating tone, "I'd better have given it to him, for it's only putting temptation in the poor lad's way."

He stopped the chaise and glanced

round, but the boy had already disappeared.

That day week the chaise was again standing in front of the bank, but on the present occasion there was no boy to take charge of the pony.

"It's just as I expected," muttered the gentleman, as he glanced anxiously round, after handing the reins to his page.

The chaise did not make its appearance again at the bank for several weeks; but one morning the gentleman drove up to the door, leaving the vehicle in the care of his daughter, who had accompanied him. It chanced to be a market day; and as the clerks were very busy, he was detained longer than usual. As soon as his business was transacted he hustled out. He was surprised to see a boy standing by the pony's head. A second glance showed him that it was the one to whom he had given the shilling.

The moment the lad saw him he advanced and held out a sixpence, saying, "That is the change, sir."

"Why did you not bring it on the day I appointed?" exclaimed the astonished gentleman, keenly scanning the lad's face.

"I'd got a situation as errand boy at a shop that morning, sir; and master sent me with a parcel, and I couldn't get back in time."—Atlanta Constitution.

## NEW MULTIPLICATION TABLE

O H, I'm going to have such a good time this afternoon!" cried Myra, as she danced through the room where her Aunt Rachel was at work.

"It is so lovely to be out of school at last, Auntie!" she went on. "So good to be done with lessons, and to think only of having a good time!"

"I hope you are not leaving all your lessons behind you, dear," said Aunt Rachel, with a smile at the light-hearted lassie.

"Every one of them."

"I was only thinking that if you could multiply your good times a little—"

"The very thing I'm going to do all these weeks."

"That is right, dear. Take the multiplication table into your pleasures."

"But, do you mean study it? You are puzzling auntie. But you often are, and then I find you always mean something."

Later in the day, Myra came again, her face this time more thoughtful, but not less happy.

"I've thought it out, auntie—yes, and worked it out. I had 10 cents to spend for candy. Well, as I went for the candy I met the Crane girls. They had walked clear out our way to try to find some wild flowers, and asked me if I knew where they were. They live in a flat, you know, and don't often get out so far. I had gone up the hill for columbine and mandrakes only yesterday, and I didn't feel much like going again, but they looked so glad and so anxious when I tried to tell them where they were that I said I'd go, and we had such a jolly time. That was a real four times one, wasn't it?"

"It really was."

"When we came back, Jane called me to the kitchen and said, 'I see you have company, so you will want some cook-

ies.' So with those and the candy we had a regular little feast. Then Della Crane read one of the St. Nicholas stories. That was keeping on with the four times you see, and don't you think I might call it a little bit of a multiplication—just say about two times one?"

"Oh, yes, my dear little girl," and Aunt Rachel put a tender arm about Myra; "for you are certainly learning the new multiplication table!"—Sydney Dayre, in Young Christian Soldier.

## POOR PIGGY

Six-year-old Willie had been given a pig for a birthday present, which he insisted on taking care of himself, says the Chicago Tribune. After a few weeks' time, noticing that the pig did not seem to thrive, his father said to him: "William, I am afraid you are not feeding your pig enough. It does not seem to be fattening at all." "I don't want him to fatten yet," William replied, knowingly. "I'm waiting until he gets to be as long as I want him, then I'll begin to widen him out."

## THE PUPPY

The puppy cannot mew or talk. He has a funny kind of walk. His tail is difficult to wag. And that's what makes him walk zigzag.

He is the kitten of a dog. From morn till night he's all agog—Forever seeking something new. That's good, but isn't meant to chew. —Harpers Magazine.

## CAMERA CONTEST



Edmonton (Can.) little girl, taking her brother and sister to ride in her pony cart

TODAY'S picture comes from a little girl who lives in Canada. Her home is in the growing town of Edmonton, in Alberta. She is the happy possessor of a pony and cart. Here is what she writes to the Monitor:

"My name is Jocelyn Mayo, and I live in Edmonton, Alberta. I am sending a kodak of myself and my little brother and sister in my pony cart, with my pony—Babe. This is my own pony and cart. My father and mother gave it to me last April. We drive every day when it doesn't rain, and to church and Sunday school every Sunday. My sister's name is Mary, and my brother's is Robert, but we call him Bob for short."

This week's \$1 award goes to Jocelyn. Honorable mention: Virginia Bingham, Walla Walla, Wash.; Miss Boomer, Berkeley, Cal.; Bertha L. Horman, New Richmond, O.; Thomas T. Teaney, Kimbro, S. Dak.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

## GIRL WHO WAS NEVER LATE

THERE were once two little girls, and one was named Kathleen and the other one was named Katinka. Now, Kathleen had many clocks in her house to tell her what time it was. There was the huge, tall grandfather clock in the hall that had such a solemn old face and said from morning until night, very slowly, tick, tick, tick, never once stopping for breath; and there was the little Dresden china clock that stood on Kathleen's own little white mantelpiece where she could see the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night, and very fast, tick, tick, tick, tick, tick, tick, tick, and there was Kathleen's own little round, shining, silver watch that hung about her neck by a silver chain, and went, tick-a-tick, tick-a-tick every minute and every second of the day without stopping.

But in spite of the grandfather clock, and the Dresden china clock, and the silver watch, Kathleen never knew what time it was, and so she was always late. She was late for breakfast, and late for school, late for dinner, and late for tea. She was always the last child to come to a party, and the slowest child of all at doing an errand.

"Poor little Kathleen," said all the children. "It must be that Kathleen has no clocks." But that was not the reason why Kathleen was always late.

Katinka lived in a tiny cottage at the end of a very narrow street indeed, and there was only one room in the house, and not even one clock. Katinka was never late, though. She had many, many ways that no one but she had

ever thought, of telling the time of day by.

There was the sunbeam that darted in Katinka's window every morning and lay like the hour hand of a clock on her bedspread. That was Katinka's first clock, that told her it was time to jump out of bed and dress for the day. There was the pink morning-glory blossom that hung outside the window and opened its petals wide right after breakfast. That was Katinka's second clock, which told her that it was time to wash the dishes for mother and brush her hair neatly for school. There was the old gray dandelion that stood like a little ball of down, at the edge of the road. That was Katinka's third clock, for when she knelt down and puffed out her cheeks and blew its gray hair—one, two, three, eight times—it told her that soon the last school bell would ring, and she must hurry.

At night, when school was over, the whole world was full of clocks for Katinka, that told her that it was time to hurry home to mother. There were the long gray shadows that lay across the road like other clock hands pointing to five. There were the tinkling cow bells that chimed the sunset hour. There were four-o'clock posies going to sleep and sweet peas lighting their candles in all the gardens for Katinka to see, so she watched them all and was never, never late for tea.

"Katinka's house must be full of clocks," said all the children; but that was not the reason why Katinka always knew what time it was.—The Modern Priscilla.

## STORY OF TWO TABLES

IN a large household of children there stood in the dining-room an old Spanish mahogany table, dubbed by the children "the Veteran." It had seen hard times, yet was well preserved, barring a few scars on its surface. The older children, wishing to "put on style," persuaded their mother to buy a fine new table which they had seen, so "the Veteran" was relegated to the nursery where he had ink, water colors, fudge, etc., bestowed on him ad libitum. The new table arrived and was named "the Colonel" on account of its high polish and solid carved mahogany legs. Thanks-giving day was not far distant and housecleaning was in process for a grand celebration. During the night a terrible crash awakened the family. The children rushed downstairs pellmell and on enter-

ing the dining room what a sight they beheld. The chandelier had fallen from the ceiling and the visage of the poor "Colonel" was hopelessly marred by a wide crack across the polished surface, revealing the common deal from which the veneer had parted. By common consent "the Colonel" was sent off to an auction room and "the Veteran" reinstated. By the advice of gran'ma the French polishers came and "the Veteran's" uniform was renewed in a week. When the feast was spread his broad back fairly groaned under the weight of good things.

Moral—Many a faithful thing is pushed aside to make way for an up-to-date substitute, but the exchange too often proves the reverse of profitable.—Topeka Capital.

## LESSON OF THE HORSE SHOE

A COUNTRYMAN, walking with his little son, Thomas, to a neighboring town, noticed a horseshoe lying in the roadway.

"See," said he, "there lies a broken horseshoe! Pick it up, Tom, and put it in your pocket."

"Oh," replied Thomas, "it isn't worth while to stoop down for that!"

His father made no answer, but stooped down, picked up the horseshoe and put it in his pocket. When they reached the next village, he sold it to a smith for a halfpenny, and bought some cherries with the money. Cherries often grow by the roadside in Germany, so he got a good many for even this small sum.

Then they went on their journey again. The day was very hot. Not a bit of

shelter was to be had for far and near not a house nor a tree was to be seen. Thomas was exceedingly thirsty, but not a spring nor a brook was at hand. And the little fellow, unable to keep up with his father, lagged some way behind him.

By and by, as if by chance, his father let fall a cherry. Thomas picked it up eagerly and put it in his mouth. Some steps further on, his father let a second cherry fall, which Thomas seized with the same greediness. This went on until he had picked them all up.

When he had eaten the last, and was now quite refreshed, his father turned to him and said, "Ah, Thomas, lad, if you had taken the trouble to stoop once and pick up the horseshoe, you would not have needed to stoop a hundred times for the cherries."—From the German.

## WATCH A WONDER

Few pieces of machinery show more marvelous features than that of the watch. As a general proposition it may be stated that a watch is the smallest, most delicate instrument of the same number of parts that has ever been devised. About 175 different pieces of material enter into the construction and upward of 2400 separate operations are comprised in its manufacture.

Certain of the facts connected with its performance are almost incredible when considered as a whole. A blacksmith strikes several hundred blows on his anvil in a day and as a matter of course is glad when Sunday comes, but the roller jewel of a watch makes every day—and day after day—432,000 impacts against the fork or 157,680,000 blows during the course of a year without stop or rest—or some 3,153,600,000 blows during the space of 20 years, the period for which a watch is usually guaranteed to keep good time.

But the wonder of it does not cease here. It has been calculated that the power that moves the watch is equivalent to only four times the force used in a flea's jump. The watch power is therefore what might be termed the equivalent of a four-flea power. One horsepower would suffice to operate 270,000,000 watches.

Furthermore the balance wheel of a watch is moved by this four-flea-power 1.43 inches with each vibration, or 3558.4 miles continuously in one year.—Scientific American.

## "SWEET, SWEET!"

Little Jessie was at grandmother's, in the country, seeing many new and wonderful things. One day after a rain grandmother let her go barefooted. The little girl went out on the step and sat down, with her feet resting on the walk. A saucy little swallow came and sat on the fence. He was happy because the hollows were filled with water, and there was mud for his nest. He looked at the little girl in the pink dress with her two bare feet. "Feet, feet!" he said with his head on one side.

Then another swallow came and sat beside him. "Feet, feet!" they both said. Jessie looked up and the swallows came darting around her, saying, "Feet, feet!" She pulled her dress down to cover up her feet, but it did not make any difference.

"Grandmother," called Jessie, "come and stop the birds from making fun of me! They say 'Feet, feet!' all the time, and I can't paddle at all."

Grandmother came out on the step. "Why, dear, they aren't saying 'Feet,' it's 'Sweet, sweet!' they say. Listen!" Jessie laughed. "So they do. Now I can paddle," and off she went as happy as a bee.—Sunbeam.

## NEW NAME

Little Jessie, who has been much interested in collecting butterflies, said to her papa one day: "If butterflies couldn't fly and couldn't do anything but walk, would we have to call them butterflywalkers, wouldn't we?"—Chicago Tribune.

## LEAKY DRAWER

When Lucy was five years old she wanted her dolly's stockings. Mother told her they were in the drawer that contained all her dolly's clothes. After looking for several minutes, little Lucy trudged in and said: "Mamma, that drawer must leak!"—Chicago Tribune.

## RUNAWAY ISLANDS GO TO SEA

IN very cold parts of the world it is not unusual for whole villages to be set up on ice in a bay or a harbor. Great masses of ice break away from the ice fields, coming mainly from the polar regions, and are carried out to sea in the form of icebergs—great lofty bodies like floating hills—and ice-floes—sheets or islands of ice. The wind and current carry them to shore, where they remain to thaw or to be carried off again. Two of these ice-islands have lately been carried away with villages of people.

A large sheet of ice on which some Astrakhan natives had made their home and tethered their horses was suddenly broken away from the mainland and swept by the tide out into the Caspian sea. There were 85 men, who had with them 35 horses. Happily the fact soon

became known, and a telegram to Baku summoned a steamer to pursue the runaway island.

Hardly had the world heard of this when an entire fishing village was carried out to sea from Bjorko sound, Finland. Here there were 233 men with their huts, all making their homes on the ice, in order that they might carry on their fishing. Without any warning the ice-island, during a severe gale, was swept out to sea. The disaster was not discovered on the mainland for three days. Boats were sent off in pursuit, and the rescuers, to their great joy, found their friends safe and busy as bees, stranded on the lonely island of Seirkaro, to which their ice-island had been carried by the current. There they were, catching fish with all their might. —The Little Paper.

## VALUE OF EDUCATION FIGURED

AN interesting development in connection with the new movement to give boys a right start, consists of deductions showing the value of education, figured in dollars and cents. It is found by subtracting the earnings of a career of uneducated labor from those of a career of educated labor. If a man without education earns \$1.50 a day for 300 days in a year, he does well as an average in America. If he keeps it up for 40 years he will earn \$18,000. If you strike an average with the President at \$75,000 a year, the presidents of the large railways and other corporations, and so on down to the lowest walks of educated labor, you will find that \$1000 a year is a low average for the educated worker. In 40 years that makes \$40,000. The difference, \$22,000, is the value of a boy's time spent in school.

Think of it, boys! The seven or eight

years during which you have the privilege of attending school is worth \$22,000; hence the value of every day, month and year. What figures for the laggards and the wasters of precious moments! What food for thought for the triflers and incompetents! And also, what inspiration for the intelligent, appreciative lads who mean business and look forward to doing a man's work!

Of course it is not in itself the time spent at the school that enables a boy to earn this difference, but it is the increased intelligence, in large measure, which qualifies a lad to rise to the higher walks of employment. Dollars and cents may be a sordid measure, except as that standard is taken as indicative of many other values that go with education and self-mastery.—American Boy.

## WONDERS OF NATURE

XXV.—CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, WYOMING

(Cut out these Saturday articles and make a Wonder Book.)

NEW YORK has in its Central Park a great obelisk brought from Egypt at immense expense which is known as Cleopatra's Needle. On its surface are hieroglyphics recording facts about people who lived ages ago. This huge stone was cut from its bed of rock by the hands or implements of man. America has a natural Cleopatra's Needle which rivals in size the Egyptian production. It stands in its native place and is quite as wonderful to visitors as the obelisk from over the sea.

The town of Cody in Wyoming, in the Great Horn basin, is the gateway to Yellowstone National park. This town was founded by Col. William F. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," and bears his name. To reach Yellowstone park from this point one goes by stage coach for about 60 miles through a region of beautiful scenery. In the mountainous district the traveler pursues his course along the edge of a precipice for some distance and then follows a natural passageway through a huge rock, to emerge on the other side among scenery of a wholly different type, with trees by the roadside and wonderful and picturesque groups of natural rocks. Here what appears to be a huge obelisk towers above all surrounding objects—a Cleopatra's needle of nature's own handiwork. It stands out conspicuously in its mountainous environment, surrounded by rocks of peculiar development, the wonder of all visitors.

The height of this Cleopatra's needle may be estimated comparatively by the men standing at its base in the illustration, while the rough face of the stone would almost seem to indicate that



CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE

On Yellowstone Park route in Wyoming. nature had intended to produce hieroglyphics like those on the imported obelisk in the city of New York.



# "Little Israel of Russia" Is Eagerly Awaiting Flower-Day Prizes

Bay State Horticultural Society Will Cooperate With the Boston Flower Mission for Annual Show

GALA DAY PLANNED IN TWO DISTRICTS

Back Yard, Roof and Window Box in North and West of City to Yield Blossoms for Competition

MONDAY, Aug. 28, has been selected for the prize giving for back-yard, roof and window-box gardening in the North and West Ends. It will be a kind of gala day in these two districts for there will be two separate exhibits, one in the North End, and one in the West, with special committees and judges for each.

These exhibitions will by no means cover the work that has been done, for much of it will be impossible to move. Crocks and window boxes can be carted from one place to another without especially disturbing them, but these are only a part of the things that are included in the prize giving, which extends to the beautifying of the sides of houses, roofs, sheds, extensions, rear yards and alleys. Such will have to be visited in person by the committees and the prizes awarded there.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Boston Flower Mission will cooperate to make the affair a success, contributing flowers and plants. A feature of the exhibit will be a lantern slide entertainment showing achievements that have been made in garden work in these two districts and elsewhere.

Mrs. Gardner Is Prize Giver

The prizes, amounting in all to \$100, are given by Mrs. John L. Gardner, and are known as the Gardner prizes. The money is divided into sums of \$10, \$8, \$6, \$4, \$3 and \$2, making 18 in all.

The committee is composed of Mrs. Eva Whiting White, chairman, of Elizabeth Peabody house; Philip Davis, secretary, of Civic Service house; Miss Alice Vanstan, of Social Service house; Samuel F. Hubbard, North End Union; William W. Locke, Civic Service house; Miss Goldie Bamber, Hebrew Industrial school; Miss Jean A. Cross, Boston Social Union; Miss Cross is the director of garden work employed by the union for the first time this year. Miss Anna Wentz of the Elizabeth Peabody house, and Mr. Locke visit the homes of the applicants from time to time, supervising the work and assisting the gardeners in whatever way they can through practical lessons.

These prizes were first awarded four or five years ago. Then about 50 people undertook to compete. This year 300 sent in their names. When it is learned that no prize winner is eligible for a second prize until the lapse of three years, it is seen that all are practically new or inexperienced gardeners. "Honorable mention" can, however, be received any number of times, and is as much worth striving for, almost, after the prize has once been attained, as the prize itself.

Contest Is Free

The contest is a free-for-all. Children and grown-up folk of all ages and nationalities are invited to take part, and are taking part, although the children predominate in numbers. Through the efforts of the Boston Social Union, which

is a federation of settlement and neighborhood houses, rich loam suitable for growing things, boxes, seeds and bulbs, are to be obtained for a few cents at the settlement houses, but even this small cost is more than some of them can afford, and so boxes of all kinds and descriptions are brought into use. Soap boxes, butter tubs, anything that can be used, is pressed into service. Children run errands for them and sometimes the kind-hearted store keepers give them away. All are interested in the gardening work and have readily cooperated with the committee.

In the West End, especially, there is no ground at all, save one little patch, in the place where ground is supposed to be. It is covered with tall tenement buildings, with stone streets and brick sidewalks, and dark, paved courtyards. The one exception is off Brimmer street near the Charlesbank.

Little Oasis Seen

It is not so very big, but it is big enough to be divided into 28 sections, and these sections have been apportioned among 28 children of the Elizabeth Peabody house. It is talked of grandly as "The Farms," and each little garden has a significant name. One is Sunnybrook farm. Another is Hood's, a third Riverside, and fourth Bay View. They are thrifty farms, each one of them, a source of untold delight to everybody who is even remotely connected with them.

Up to this year Elizabeth Peabody house had the disposal of a large tract of land which gave opportunity to offer 220 garden beds to the children, but a tall brick building is going up on it now. With the single exception whatever ground is used for growing things, almost whatever ground is seen at all, has to

WEST END HAS ROOF GARDENS



On left is Miss Hirsch; picture shows awning, cot and garden; on right is Miss O'Donnell

be bought in small quantities and hoarded in boxes or crocks.

Even then the problems are by no means solved. To the person who does not know, gardening means putting seeds or bulbs, or slips into the ground, giving them a due amount of attention and having them grow, but gardening in the North and West Ends is quite a different thing from that.

So many things have to be met that the difficulties and obstacles overcome by the applicants will be considered by the judges as well as the artistic beauty, good taste and extent of the display.

New World Opened

Children of more favored districts know from the start that tomatoes grow on bushes which come from little seeds that are placed in the ground, but the child of the tenement is liable to think they grow over night—in the grocer's boxes and great is his amazement when he finds the little seed he has put into the ground and covered over with the brown earth, pushing a little green head through the top of it, growing into leaf and stalk, bud and blossom, and perhaps

BOWERS ON NORTH END ROOFS TAKE PRIZES



Mrs. Pauline Raffi, who has taken a prize and several honorable mentions, at right; John and Matilda Raffi at left

ripening into a delicious vegetable or fruit. A new world is opened up to him.

Thus it is not so much the aim that the people turn out a perfect flower or vegetable, but that they become somewhat acquainted with nature's processes. For this reason the plants are all grown from the seeds. It has been noted in the few years of garden work among them that it has a refining influence upon them, that gradually it tends to improved conditions in the house, and that, invariably, those who persist in the cultivation of little gardens are those whose homes are the cleanest, whose standards of living are the highest. It

There are many, many cats in the West End and as a rule they have very little to eat and practically nothing at all that is green. They like green things and so they eat the plants, which is another difficulty against which the gardeners have to contend. One little girl whose best place for her box was so dark the plants grew but poorly thrived her garden to the house of a friend where there was a bright exposure and there she goes every day to take care of it.

The supervisors in visiting the homes of the contestants found one family of children who had no place light enough to grow anything at all. Every room was dark and in the kitchen they had to light a lamp whenever they wanted to work in it. They sent the children to the country where they are now enjoying the benefits of a garden bigger than they had ever dreamed.

Another family decided to go out of town for the summer, doing it about as easily as the birds fly north. They move out somewhere, put up a shack, or appropriate one left vacant by somebody from the year before, coming back into town when the weather grows cold. These children were so attached to their box they could not leave it behind but must take it along with them.

Little Israel Waiting

Little Israel from Russia has six boxes which he is expecting to enter at the exhibition. Among other things he grows sweet peas and is so interested and happy over them his father has spent a number of evenings helping him make trellises for them to climb upon.

It is no unusual thing for a tiny packet of seeds invested in by a child to eventually gather the whole family about it and the visitor finds them all working at it before the summer is over.

A very successful garden is grown by

a woman on Auburn street. She lives on the third floor but she has two rooms at right angles to each other. The windows are near enough together to allow her to put long boards through from one to the other on the outside, forming a platform, and on this she has her garden. Just now it is a blaze of dahlias, a joy to all the neighborhood, so placed that it can be seen for quite a distance and is admired by all.

People Use Roofs

More and more the effort is made to get the people to use their roofs, and more and more they are using them. Here and there really beautiful gardens are to be seen on the tops of the buildings. Even from the streets below glimpses of them can sometimes be caught but from upper windows or neigh-

borhood roofs their beauty is indeed good to look at.

In the North End is a beautiful garden spot on a roof. It belongs to an Italian woman who has made her end of it a mass of greenery. Trailing nasturtiums fall over the railing upon which the boxes have been placed. Other flowers spring high above them and the little space within has still other boxes. This garden has taken a prize and several honorable mentions.

Near this garden is another almost as lovely. It, too, is the special pride of a woman from the land of sunny skies. With her son she occupies the top floor of the three-story building. A daughter with her family has the floor below and two or three grown people are on the ground floor. Therefore she has the roof to herself. She has left a part free for the drying of clothes but the rest of it is her beloved garden. She and her son have arranged shelving on which to place the boxes which outline the roof. They are of all shapes and sizes, filled with rich earth and flourishing plants.

Some of them have vines which hang over the edges. Others have climbing vines or sweet peas which clamber up a trellis and form a screen. Scattered through the center of the area are potted plants, large plants in big crocks or tubs. It is an attractive place and here on warm evenings and in the late afternoons the two gardeners spend many pleasant hours and hear the fat sleek cats and the dog which also are a part of the family, find their playing ground, too well fed and cared for to chew the flowers, although their scampering among them is not always as harmless as the gardener could wish.

Difficulties Many

Gardening on the roof is not always as easily carried on as it is in these two places. Wherever the attempt may be made difficulties are to be encountered. On the ground it is darkness, poor air and marauding fingers. Window boxes may have too much sun or too much shade and things are liable to be dropped down upon them from above—not always by accident; and on the roof, care must be taken to leave room for the clothes to insure that envy, jealousy and ill-will are kept out. This means the cooperation of everybody in the house, and that sometimes means six or eight families. It entails a lesson in civics and when good will is gained a good lesson has been taught.

It is working out that the people near the ground resort to the steps and street for their entertainment and cool air while those next to the roof mount up. Even so it is not easy to carry water up rickety stairs or wobbly ladders and

get the people to use their roofs, and more and more they are using them. Here and there really beautiful gardens are to be seen on the tops of the buildings. Even from the streets below glimpses of them can sometimes be caught but from upper windows or neigh-

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Contest Is Free to All, but Children Form Largest Number of Competitors—Parents Are Interested

GARDEN WORK IS GOOD INFLUENCE

Watchers See Homes That Were Dirty Changing, and Standards of Living Are Higher From Small Plots

sometimes they have to do as a little brother and sister do—climb a ladder and then lift a heavy trap door. But they are finding what pleasant places the roofs are, and are commencing to turn them into outdoor sitting and even sleeping rooms. When they can, they put up bits of canvas to serve as shelters when they want it and there they keep the baby most of the time.

View Appreciated

These people are not unappreciative of the splendid view they have from the housetops, and the starry, moonlight nights. As one woman puts it, "she would just as leave go to her roof as to the beach." Thus they are learning also the value of fresh air which is not usually appreciated as it is wished. That the lessons are bearing fruit, one of the instructors was glad to note a short time ago.

Every month the children of Peabody house are taken to the exhibits of the flowers in Horticultural hall. They go through Commonwealth avenue in order to see the beauty of the trees and flowers. It is a great treat. The last time they went they spoke over and over again of the fresh air there was there, then looking at the boarded doors and windows, exclaimed with wonder at the people who owned such houses and yet had them all shut up.

The judges appointed for the gardens in the North End are Miss Alice Vanstan of Social Service house, Miss Woodworth of the Medical mission and Philip Davis of the Civic Service house. For the West End the judges are Miss Stokes of Bulfinch Place chapel, Miss Smith of the Frances Willard Settlement and Miss A. Koralewsky of the Hebrew Industrial school.

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## ABBEY'S MODEL MUCH PAINTED

Antonio Corsi, Who Posed for Knights of the Grail, Said to Hold Record of Sittings

CHICAGO—When the figure of Antonio Corsi, artist's model, was produced in 16 different paintings executed in New York last fall for the county building here it was considered by many a unique distinction. To Corsi himself it was merely an incident in his career as a model, for his face and form have been perpetuated in more paintings and sculptures, probably, than could be claimed by any other living person, says the Evening Post.

Corsi, who is a native of a village near Rome, Italy, has had 28 years' experience as a model and has been employed by students at the Art Institute here. He has arranged also for a series of poses at the Academy of Fine Arts and probably will be in Chicago for several months.

Many of the art galleries in this country and in Europe hold some painting or statue for which Corsi posed. The lines of his figure have been drawn by famous artists and by unknown students in all parts of the world. He is the original of Sargent's "Hosea." Watt painted him as "Sir Galahad." He is the "St. George" of Burne-Jones' "St. George and the Dragon." He posed also for Burne-Jones' "Wheel of Fortune."

In Abbey's Work

Corsi was the model from whom Abbey painted the 88 armored knights of the Holy Grail. The costume that he wore while posing for this work was made especially for him by an old armor-smith near Gloucester, England, where the paintings were done by Abbey.

Corsi began to pose in 1882, at the age of 10 years. Most of his time is devoted to the study of posing and to collecting costumes and ornaments which add to the effectiveness of his work.

A few years ago he was called to pose for the redskins in "The Barter of Manhattan Island" and "The Dutch Traders at the Bridge," by George and Emmett Perxotte. To prepare himself for that work he went to Colorado and lived among the Indians, learning their habits and characteristics. While there he collected many Indian costumes and ornaments which were reproduced in the paintings.

Chicago Complimented

Corsi predicts a great future in art for Chicago.

AUBURN STREET WINDOW GARDEN

AUBURN STREET WINDOW GARDEN



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DESIRABLE ROOMS may be had in pleasant neighborhood; 2 minutes from trolley cars; 5 minutes from steam. MRS. H. S. MOWER, 9 Eldridge st.

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The school consists of two departments. In the first—that of the older girls—a special point is made of preparing for college those who intend to take a college course. At the same time every effort is exercised to give a general and practical education to those whose school life is expected to end with this school. A certificate from the principals admits a pupil to Smith, Vassar or Wellesley. Those not entering college are given a diploma upon the completion of the general course. In the beginning this does not differ greatly from the college preparatory work, but offers more instruction in English and foreign literature and history.

The second department, which is for the younger girls, is clearly distinguished from the first in work, recreation and general management. Girls are received in it as young as 9 years of age. Marked attention is given to their conduct as well as to academic instruction, to formation of character as well as mental training. The school is equipped with an excellent gymnasium and has a sunny backyard, protected from observation and affording an excellent opportunity for outdoor games. As it is large enough for some practice in basketball it has proved itself both valuable and interesting to the pupils.

The certificates of the Kenwood institute and the Loring school for girls are accepted by all colleges admitting women on certificates. Both schools have been creditably represented in recent years at Bryn Mawr and the universities of Chicago and Wisconsin. The Kenwood institute was founded in 1885 and affiliated with the University of Chicago in 1893. The Loring school was established in 1876. The two are now consolidated and conducted at 4600 Ellis avenue, Chicago.

The school offers two courses of study for which diplomas are given, a college preparatory and a general. Both for general culture and college preparation the fundamental work should be the same. In addition a general course is offered to those who desire it. It leads to a diploma and may be pursued after the

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## BRAZILIANS STUDY COLORADO LINES

DENVER, Col.—The method of building mountain railroads in Colorado is being investigated by a party of South American railroad owners.

The visitors include Dr. Carlos Sampaio of Rio Janeiro, Brazil; Dr. A. de Lavandeyra of Para, Brazil; Percival Farquhar and Leigh Hunt of New York. Mr. Farquhar is head of a number of railroads in Brazil. He is sometimes called the South American Harriman.

## NEW GULF LINE FOR BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Md.—Another steamship company is to be established between this city and gulf ports. The latest company which is to ply between here and the South will be known as the Seaboard and Gulf Transportation Company. It is understood that New York and other capitalists are behind the new venture. E. G. Warfield, a prominent New York man, it is said, will be president of the new company.

## LET KANSAS CITY STATION CONTRACT

KANSAS CITY—The contract has been let for building the new union station at Kansas City. The cost of the new building will be \$8,000,000 with improvements aggregating \$20,000,000. It has been designed by Jarvis Hunt, a Chicago architect, and will be erected by the George A. Fuller Company of Chicago. The contract calls for the completion of the building within two years from this date.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

WAKEFIELD ART CO., 723 Dudley st., Dor. Devel. 6 ex. rolls to 4x5, 10c. Prints No. 2 Br. 3c. No. 2A, 3x4 1/2, 3x5 1/2, 4x5, 4x5 1/2. Mail orders. Reliable, quick.

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## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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Gold Medal Awarded  
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Held in Boston  
October 10-15, 1910

## REAL ESTATE TALKS

The Fifth in a Series of Articles by a Well-Known  
Boston Land Developer

Need of laws in this section that shall give purchasers of real estate assurance of protection from misrepresentation is apparent in view of some propositions.

For instance, you buy a pound of tea, a cake of soap, a ticket to a moving picture show, a subscription to a magazine or a pair of shoes and are presented with a coupon, which is to be given to the real estate agent and entitles you to a house lot, absolutely free, except, and here comes the catch, you pay for the deed, the price of which ranges from \$2 to \$10, according to the firm with which you are dealing. The so-called lot is usually located in some distant section and is not staked out nor does the firm even offer to show you the lot before you pay for the deed.

It may be surprising to learn that there are firms that travel constantly from one city to another, establishing an office for a few weeks and then picking up and going to a new field and continuing this year in and year out. These firms make handsome profits at the expense of the developers who are operating legitimately year after year in the same town or city and trying to build up a good business. The impression that unfair real estate developers leave in a community does not help to establish in the public any more confidence in future real estate transactions.

Let us look at the situation right here in Massachusetts.

A blue print proves absolutely nothing, except that it shows accurate distances, beyond that all is supposition.

There are states in the West that give purchasers of real estate protection by law. These laws absolutely prohibit a man from even offering for sale a piece of land before an abstract of title has been drawn up, a tracing of the property made, showing the topography of the land, and a uniform cut-up of the lots and streets. When this has been done they are presented to a board of commissioners, who must approve the same before the plat of the land can be recorded.

We should be protected here in New England just as the people in the western states are protected.

Following are some of the laws, which if enacted here in New England, would put the real estate business as a firm basis for the legitimate dealers and eliminate the "fly-by-night" concerns:

1. That a plat should be made setting forth, and naming all thoroughfares, public grounds, giving the dimensions of all lots, thoroughfares and public grounds.
2. That the lots should be numbered progressively.
3. That at least three stone or iron bounds should be placed in some corner in the grounds in such a way that the lines between form two or more base lines from which to make future surveys.
4. That all rivers, streams, creeks, lakes, ponds, swamps, and all public highways, thoroughfares laid out, opened or traveled, existing before the plat should be correctly located and shown and designated on the plat.
5. On the plat should be a written instrument of dedication, which must be signed and acknowledged by the owner of the lands.
6. This instrument must contain a full and accurate description of the land, plat and set forth what part or parts of lots are dedicated, and to whom and for what purpose.
7. The surveyor should certify on the plat that it is a correct representation of the survey, that all distances are correctly shown on the plat, that the monuments for guidance of future surveys have been correctly placed in the ground, as shown; that the outside boundary lines are correctly designated on the plat, that the topography of the lots is correctly shown, and if there are any wet lands or public highways to be designated he should so state.
8. A certificate of the above shall then be sworn to before an officer authorized to administer an oath.
9. The plat with the abstract and certificate of title must be presented for approval to the board of commissioners.
10. If the board of commissioners to whom the plat has been presented for any reason should doubt the accuracy of it, they may after having notified the proprietor, employ a competent surveyor to check and verify the surveys, plat and title, and the surveyor shall make a full record of his findings.
11. If the survey of the plat is found incorrect the expense of verifying the

survey and title shall be paid by the proprietor.

12. If the survey of the plat is found to be correct the expense shall be paid by the city, village or county to whose board of commissioners it has been presented for approval.

13. When the plat has been approved it shall be certified by the city clerk, village recorder or county auditor as the case may be.

14. Every plat when duly certified, signed and acknowledged as provided for, shall be recorded in the office of the registrar of deeds. The registrar is to transcribe each plat, bind the original into proper volumes and receive as his fee five cents for each lot designated in the plat in case of transcribing and two cents for each lot when the original has been bound.

15. Any person who shall dispose of, lease or offer to sell any land included in the plat before the same is recorded shall forfeit to the county \$25 for each lot or part of lot so disposed of, leased or offered.

With such laws in force, the purchaser would know exactly, by looking at the blue print, that the title to his lot was all right, and that the boundary lines were correct, and furthermore could see at a glance the exact character of the land he was buying, and it would afford a double protection because the owner of the land would be subjected to a fine of \$25 for any lot he attempted to sell before the commissioners had approved the plat or blue print. Such laws would give stronger tone in general to the real estate market and also confidence to the investor.

With these laws it would be possible for the busy man to buy his lot from the blue print without the trouble of going to the land, when he could ill afford the time. He would know by looking at the blue print where the high land was located, whether there were any wet places, and whether the land was level or broken.

Many a man would have invested in lots on certain properties if he could have had time to visit the land, but because he could not, and because by looking at the blue print he could only know definitely as to distances, he has not dared to buy. If he could have known by looking at the blue print just what he was buying, he would not have hesitated an instant, and would therefore not have lost the opportunity to make a good investment. As it was, he let the opportunity pass and left his money in the bank, where it was only drawing 4 per cent at the most, and for that money in the bank he had no security. Land is security that cannot be stolen or burned up, and investment in real estate has been proved to be one of the safest, best and most profitable of any class of security in the market.

Not only would the purchaser of real estate be benefited by these protective laws, but the developer as well, because confidence would be established, and confidence is the keynote of successful business.

## LABOR DAY ROUTE FOR PARADE FIXED

It was decided Friday night by the joint Labor day committee of the Boston C. L. U. and building trades' department that the parade will form on the streets between Boylston and Commonwealth avenue with the head of the parade resting at the corner of Boylston and Dartmouth streets at Copley square.

The route will be from Copley square at 10 A. M., by Boylston street to Berkeley street to Dover, to Washington, to School, by city hall, to Beacon, by the State House, to Charles and then to the parade ground of the common entering by the central gate on Charles street.

## GOV. DIX NAMES SCHOOL TRUSTEES

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Dix has appointed the following as trustees of the state school of agriculture, which is to be established at Cobleskill: De Witt C. Dow and Charles A. Veiting of Cobleskill; Charles W. Vreman of Fultonham; Arthur T. Warner of New York and Daniel D. Frisbie, speaker of the Assembly of Middleburg. Mr. Draper, state commissioner of education and Mr. Pearson, state commissioner of agriculture, have been designated as ex-officio members.

## You should taste Why? Because—

A rose by any other name,  
'Tis said, will smell as sweet,  
But "B" ROSE is the only one  
That's always SWEET to EAT.

Ask your confectioners for  
"B" Rose Chocolates made by  
**John W. Crooks Chocolate Co.**  
Boston, Mass.

## Foot Comfort For Women

A customer writes, "You could not have fitted me better. For the first time in years my feet are comfortable. The soft glove-like feel of

**PILLOW SHOES**

is simply charming." Soft, easy, durable, neat, stylish; genuine hand-turned shoes of Viet Kid. No lining to wrinkle and tear, no breaking in necessary. Absolute comfort and fit guaranteed or money refunded. Price includes rubber heels. All styles. Write for free catalog and self-measure blank, or call on us in the Hathaway Building, cor. Summer st. and Atlantic ave., opposite South Station main entrance.

**PILLOW SHOE CO.**  
284 Summer St., Dept. F., Boston, Mass.

**The "CURLA"**  
Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, hose or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. At all stores, or 25c sent by mail. Three sizes. Write for home agency plan.

**MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY**  
Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22nd St., New York City

## Ready to Use French Process

To Clean White Ostrich Feathers at home. It leaves them white and fluffy. 25 cents a package. Address:

**P. M. MOLINARO**  
4601 West Sixth St., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

**"TO ALL WHO LOVE A PRETTY HAT"**  
Smart, original up-to-date French millinery for every occasion; always a large selection and at really moderate prices; selections, dressing jackets, ties and various oddments.

**"LELERRA"**  
19 Pelham st., South Kensington Station, London, Eng.

## NATION'S WILL ON ALASKA IS VOICED

(Concluded from page seventeen)

had obtained something for which there would be little use.

## Way Out Expected

That the reverse is true is testified to by the enormous mineral wealth contained in the mountains of Alaska. Intimation to that effect began to reach the civilized world when the Klondike exodus in the middle '90s began to point further north than the Canadian dominion. The gold discovery of the region gave incentive to the upward movement. The great cities of the Pacific Northwest felt the impetus of the Alaska promise. Capital and labor began to see how well Secretary Seward had built when he secured the territory for this country. But the very wealth and prospects drew monopolistic greed as with a magnet. Then came the halt, with the government shutting down on development, and doing so, as those responsible for the withdrawing of the land argue, by force of necessity.

The moment has come when the halt must be withdrawn once more. When Congress meets in regular session in December the bills introduced respectively in Senate and House by Senator Works and Chairman Robinson will give the members something on which to reflect. Reciprocity and tariff changes have been important measures of the extra session. It now appears as if arbitration treaties and the development of Alaska are slated as two of the most important matters to be dealt with in Congress when it returns to work after the adjournment impending. Conservatives hope that American legislation will find a way whereby the territory can begin to yield of its untold riches, without offering itself a prey to monopoly, and without preventing the average citizen from sharing in the wealth that

## Important to Ladies

Until Aug. 26, we will make to your measure—

**A SUIT**  
for \$25.00

which cannot be duplicated for style, workmanship and material. Except in Vienna or New York at greatly advanced prices. Thousands of our customers are among the most exclusive trade in New England. Ladies who have been accustomed to paying from \$30.00 to \$125.00 per suit. A visit to our establishment will convince you. We are positive we can please the most exacting trade.

**S. D. COHEN & CO.**  
Designers and Ladies' Tailors  
694 Washington St., City

## S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL

DRAFTING, DRESSMAKING AND DESIGNING TAUGHT  
Satisfaction in every detail guaranteed. Bring your own material and make your own gowns. Boston patterns of all kinds.

DRAFTING, DESIGNING, 10 to 12, DRESSMAKING, 2 to 4.  
Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 8 to 10. Call or write for particulars.

**MARTHA M. FLINT**  
500 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

## \$5 MAXWELL'S HAT SHOP

Ladies' Hatter  
59 Temple Pl., Boston, up one flight.  
Hats made and remodeled from your own materials.

LADIES, we invite you to call, write, telephone and investigate our DRESS CUTTING SYSTEM, 74 Boylston st., Boston. Rooms 208-209. Tel. Oxford 9-0.

needs to be brought to the surface in order to be of any value.

It is interesting to learn that when Secretary Fisher set sail from Seattle, a few days ago, arrangements had been perfected whereby Gov. Walter E. Clark of Alaska is to join the official party when the steamer Admiral Sampson reaches Juneau. That the Governor of the territory will be a valuable addition may be taken for granted. The inspection of Katalia bay and the much discussed Controller bay as well as the Cunningham coal claims, may be expected to yield results that the government will find pertinent to its course relative to Alaska's future.

Congressman William Sultzer of New York, who is also on board the Admiral Sampson, is on his way to his copper mines in southeastern Alaska, but while his tour has nothing to do with government inspection, there may be some advantage in having members of Congress familiar with existing facts, since the bills introduced in both houses will necessarily call for considerable discussion among the national legislators.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Pullman car Independence, occupied by Edward D. McLean and party, passed through Boston today enroute from Washington to Bar Harbor, Me.

The Southern railway private car 108, occupied by General Superintendent Charles Harris, was attached to the Boston & Albany road's St. Louis express at South station this morning en route from Rockport, Mass., to St. Louis, Mo.

The New Haven railway private car Connecticut, occupied by Director Hemingway and party, passed through Boston today en route from New York to Poland Springs, Me.

Albert Stevens, train director at tower B for the Boston & Maine road, is spending a two weeks vacation at Peaks Island, Me.

The New Haven road's Readville shop employees are holding their annual outing at Crescent park, Providence, today.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



## Effective Interior Decorating and House Painting

Competent workmen under the personal supervision of Mr. George Dietz. Estimates, designs and colored sketches submitted.  
**DIETZ PAINTING AND DECORATING CO.**  
673 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.  
Telephone Back Bay 2010.

## Stone & Forsyth

67 KINGSTON ST.  
Telephone Oxford 2754

Specialties in High Grade and Novel Wrapping Papers and Twine  
For Mill Store and Family Use  
Bags and Envelopes Made to Order.

Manufacturers of Folding Paper Boxes Hygienic Paper Goods Drinking Cups Cuspidors Paper Towels  
Factory at Stoneham

**F. KNIGHT & SON** Corporation  
61 OLIVER ST., BOSTON

Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it perfectly safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us. We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. Correspondence solicited. Telephone

## Will End Your Ironing Board 25c Cover Troubles Forever

Patented in U. S. and Canada. If you do your own ironing you know what a bother it is to change covers—how hard it is to sew or tack on the new cover and get it tight and smooth. Quick Catch Clips do away with all tacking and sewing. Fit any board. Enable you to change covers in half a minute. Last indefinitely. Hundreds of thousands of women use them—and a woman was the inventor. Send 25c in coin now, before you forget. **THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO.**  
Station B, Cleveland, O.  
A few good agents wanted.

## WILEY'S WAXENE

Trade Mark  
Waxene has no equal for floors or any other wood floors. It is perfect in itself to put on over Varnish, Shellac, Varnish, Stain, etc., on Floors, Woodwork, Furniture, Linoleum, and Oil Cloths to prevent their being scratched or marred or to take the scratches, etc., off. A first-class floor dressing. Try it on all the above and prove for yourself all we claim. One trial will convince you. Can apply it yourself with ease. Manufactured by **WILEY WAXENE CO., 77 Portland St., Boston, Mass.** Booklet free on application. Phone 1250 Hay

## MASS. STORAGE WAREHOUSE

2020 Washington St. Tel. Roxbury 31

A safe, reliable, economical warehouse for storage of household goods, valuables, etc. Expert packers and careful teamsters furnished at lowest rates. Guaranteed saving of 33%. Estimates free.

## L. C. STEVENS & CO.

UPHOLSTERS AND CABINET MAKERS

Wall Papers and Awnings.

700 WASHINGTON ST., Cor. Beacon St.

BROOKLINE, MASS. Tel. 1913.

## FLAVORING EXTRACTS

TO FLAVOR FANCY FOOD deliciously use SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS; vanilla, lemon, etc.; 13 highest awards and medals.

## RAILROADS PLACE LUMBER ORDERS

SEATTLE, Wash.—Washington lumbermen have received from the representative of the Rock Island road a contract for quick shipment of 70 carloads of bridge timber and dimension lumber to be laid down on the roadbed of the new St. Paul to Kansas City route.

J. E. Mathews, formerly chief lumber inspector of the Burlington at Chicago and present purchasing agent for the system here, has placed an order for 1,500,000 feet of fir with northwest lumber manufacturers for car material. It is expected that most of it will be sent to Aurora, Ill., where the system's car shops are located, and to Galesburg, Ill., where there are several Burlington repair shops.

## OREGON REQUESTS CANAL DISTINCTION

PORTLAND, Ore.—California having taken the great prize in the matter of the opening of the Panama canal by getting authorization for her international fair, Oregon is now preparing to demand some prominence in the ceremonies attendant on that world-important event. What she wants is that the first ship to pass the waterway shall be the old battleship Oregon. The matter has been laid before the war department.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## Fix-All CEMENT

The Only COLD WATER Cement  
A DRY WHITE POWDER  
Mix with enough cold water to make a thick paste—as stiff as dough—then let it stand for fifteen (15) minutes before using.

It Holds The Best By Test  
FOR MENDING  
ENAMELED WARE  
ALUMINUM

IRON BRASS COPPER

ZINC WASH BOILERS  
TEA KETTLES  
COFFEE POTS  
ALL COOKING UTENSILS  
GLASS WARE

CUT GLASS CROCKERY  
CHINA WARE  
STONE WARE  
UMBRELLA HANDLES  
KNIFE AND FORK HANDLES  
ICE BOXES  
REFRIGERATORS  
MILK CANS

MARBLE GRANITE

1 lb. Can, Trial Size, \$1.00; 2 lb. Can, \$1.50; 6 lb. Pail, \$3.50

Send 4c in postage for a FREE SAMPLE of FIX-ALL Cement.

## Harrison Supply Company

5 Dorchester Avenue Extension  
BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS

## HAVE AN AEROFUME IN YOUR HOME

The Wonderful Egyptian Deodorizer and Aerofume prevents annoyance from all disagreeable odors arising in the home from whatever source.

IT STAYS IN THE AIR  
A high-grade article for those who want the best and who value immaculate cleanliness of the skin. For sale by the leading drug, stationery and department stores. Price 25c, by mail prepaid.

**PAUL MANUFACTURING CO.**  
30-40 Fulton St., Boston, Mass.

Makers of Cando, the Best Silver Polish.

## Are You Going Away? TAKE A TUBE OF Nesmith's Cream Soap

IN YOUR GRIP.  
A toilet necessity for particular people. The neatest, most cleanly and handiest form in which soap has ever been put up. Insures absolute individuality.

A high-grade article for those who want the best and who value immaculate cleanliness of the skin. For sale by the leading drug, stationery and department stores. Price 25c, by mail prepaid.

**C. I. Nesmith Co., Reading, Mass.**

## Protecto Plate

A Necessity in Every Home  
Two iron plates, joined 10-12 in diameter. Glues on under side diffuse heat; intervening air chamber equalizes it. Separating fire from cooking utensils, prevents scorching or burning food. Heats flat irons uniformly. Inverted pan over plate, bakes potatoes in 25 minutes, biscuits in 5. Makes moist brown toast. Saves uncertainty, utensils and 50 per cent fuel. Proprietary. Agents Wanted.  
**C. S. M. Connelly Mfg. Co., 123 Liberty St., N. Y.**

## Old Refrigerators Made Good By New FUCE CHASE

Formerly of the Chase Cold Blast Refrigerator Company  
REMODELING AND REPAIRING.  
Lining of every description put in, and the best of insulation installed.

FREZERS MADE TO ORDER for the preservation of fish, game, poultry, etc.

**FUCE CHASE, 2 Ivanhoe Street, Boston**

## WOMEN

## THE

## WORLD'S

## BEST

## BUYERS

WOMEN either buy or influence the purchase of most manufactured products. They are keen observers of intelligent efforts to supply their needs. Advertisements on this page run at our classified rate:

First insertion 15 cents a line;  
2 to 25 insertions, 10 cents a line;  
26 to 52 insertions, at least three times a week, 5 cents a line;  
53 to 312 insertions, at least three times a week, 3 cents a line.

A multitude of careful, attentive and well-to-do home builders all over the world are waiting to cooperate loyally with advertisers on this page.

May we have you?



*The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.*

## BOSTON AND N E

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

**OFFICE WORK**—Young man, age 21, would like position in office answering telephone, taking orders, etc., or is willing to learn a trade. **CHARLES L. HORN**, 311

**PORTER**, elevator man or janitor, experienced, capable man, desires position permanent or temporary; hotel, apartment house or store. R. A. McHUGH, 10 Forester st., Boston.

**PORTER**—Colored man wishes work in store, or helper in auto or truck factory, or afraid of hard work. JAMES CLARK, 1000 Washington st., Boston.

**RAILROAD CONSTRUCTOR** residence

SALES CLERK (23), in mfg. or wholesale, general office assistant, residence Maine, first-class references, \$10-15. Mention 5752 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE. Write from 118 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SHIPPER, in last place 8 years, desirable position. GEORGE ADAMS, 39 Sydney St., Dorchester, Mass.

**SHOE PACKER**—Middle age gentleman desires position as shoe packer, box maker, to learn boxmaking or as car painter a helper anywhere. **GEORGE A. DUDLEY**, box 73, Conway, Mass.

**SITUATION** wanted by 15-year-old boy grammar school graduate, office preferences. Address: **I. HERMAN**, 19 Coral ave., Whitman, Mass.

**SODA CLERK**, young man, experienced desires position as first-class preference. **W. J. MURPHY**, 1000 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2994-W.

**STENOGRAPHER**—Young man (29), 10 years' experience in retail office work.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST desires employment copying letters, dictation. H. KEETE, 1470 Beacou st., Brooklyn 1

STOREMAN (21), English, desires an office of trust; thorough knowledge of automobile coach fittings; 6 years' references strictly temperate. WILLIAM A. WOOLLEY, 1060 Beacon st., Brooklyn, Mass.; te. 2971. 2

TOOL MAKER or lathe hand, residence

**BRIDGE MAKER** (24), good experience and references, \$18. Mention No. 5726. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 100 Pine Street, Boston. Tel. - Oxford 1-255.

**TOOL MAKER** (48), first-class references, 300-35c. per hour. Mention No. 34. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 84 Bridge St., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 255.

**TRANSIT MAN**, residence Somerville (24), married, \$18, experienced on sewer construction, concrete, retainer walls, coffer dams, pile driving and dredging has a full set of drawing instruments; All experience

reference, \$18. Mention No. 5738.  
 RATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service from  
 all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 5  
 rd 2960. 1

TRAVELING COMPANION, conductor o  
 ward, residence Everett (30), married  
 reads and writes English and French; full  
 experienced and best of references; \$20-\$25  
 weekly and expenses. Mention No. 570  
 RATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service from  
 all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 5  
 rd 2960. 1

VALET-Young man (19) desires pos  
 as valet to gentleman who has  
 references. ERNEST WHITEHEAD

**VIOLINIST**—Position wanted by a violinist with big business experience; has played in hotel and dining-hall orchestras. Address S. SEINIGER, 60 Levee St., Boston. Tel. 22840.

**WATCHMAN or elevator man** (37), experience East Boston, single, \$9-\$10. Mention 0745. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

**WATCHMAN**—American Prot. would like situation as watchman, janitor, fireman; first class license; or engineer.

JOSEPH WOOD TURNER, Wilder lathe (35), res.  
 REE, \$15. Mention No. 339. STATE  
 FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all)  
 B. Young St., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 23  
 YOUNG MAN, well educated, of business  
 ability and legally trained would like  
 to qualify for a position where legal work  
 would be essential; can translate, read and  
 write several languages. FRANCIS SCAR

YOUNG MAN (19) would like a steady position; willing worker. HARRY I. BRIN, 156 Main st., Woburn, Mass. 1

WATCHMAN, residence city (45), married, \$14. Mention No. 5714. STATISTICAL EMP. OFFICE (service free to all) 1000 Beacon St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 1

YOUNG MAN (24), 6 years' banking experience, would like position with gentleman, as secretary; can furnish references. All travel. FRANK F. FOSTER, 11 Warren ave., Somerville, Mass. 2

YOUNG MAN (27) desires steady work

store; will work at anything. NOR  
AND S. GARRAN, 39 Worcester st., Bos  
n. 2  
YOUNG MAN (19), graduate of Vermont  
Academy, would like opportunity to learn  
me wholesale business; will give high  
ferences. ARTHUR C. COBB, 100 Hollis  
e. Braintree, Mass. 2  
YOUNG AMERICAN MAN, married  
fish position; storekeeper or timekeeper  
3-14; now employed but wishes change  
-14; now lost; 4 years experience as  
hardware salesman. CHAS. F. SPEAR, 2  
-ford st., Arlington, Mass. 2  
YOUNG COLORED MAN, reliable, 22

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

**AGENT**—Young woman of experience would like position as agent for something taking her into different cities of the United States. J. VIOLA KING, 11 Montague st., Worcester, Mass. 25

**AMERICAN WOMAN** of experience, with daughter (20), desires a position as caretaker for family wishing to leave their country. Address: 1000 Washington st., Boston, Mass. 25

**ASSISTANT**—For the winter, '03, a stenographer in a well-to-do family and whose daughter can be well recommended. **MRS. ESTHER BRADLEY**, General Delivery, Swampscott, Mass.

**ART STUDENT** wants position for winter. Experienced stenographer, typewriter and clerk; would work for board and room only. **EMOND F. VAN AMBURG**, 148 Northatham st., East Lynn, Mass.

**ASSISTANT**—Lady student wishes room and board in quiet family in return for assistance in household duties during part of day. **MISS ALICE L. HOBBS**, 4 Farwell st., Boston.

**ASSISTANT**—Lady of refinement desires

exchange assistance in household duties. 22  
house in cultured family. MRS. JANET E. 22  
TENDANT position in Cambridge 22  
man with best of reference; Protestant 22  
week. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BU 22  
EAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cam- 22  
bridge, Mass. 22  
TENDANT desired position. FANNIE 22  
WHITE, East st., East Wretham, Mass 22  
TENDANT would like position as at- 22  
tendant or companion, or position of prac- 22  
tice nurse. 22

ATTENDANT, companion or housekeeper  
 and like good home with people who  
 reliable help; best of reference. HARR  
 room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 23

BOOKKEEPING or clerical work desired of  
 double entry bookkeeper, capable of  
 estimating and desired to cost, and  
 best Boston references. MISS A. F  
 ALLEN, 42 Abbott st., Beverly, Mass. 15

BOOKKEEPER, competent and experi  
 enced young woman, desires position with  
 reliable firm; full charge of books. M. A.

PORTRIDGE, 102 Fletcher st., Roslindale 2



# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer and typewriter, residence, Fall River (21) 106, Al experience, references, \$10-\$12. Mention No. 5671. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER, residence Wakefield (22), Al experience, good references, \$10-\$12. Mention No. 5672. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER (double entry), residence Dorchester (28), single, \$15. Mention No. 5673. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER—Capable of taking charge of a set of books, opening, closing, trial balance, etc.; best references furnished. MRS. CAITER, 41 Alpha rd., Dorchester, Mass.

CARETAKER—Lady wishes position to care for house or apartment for parties to be absent for winter or year. Boston or vicinity. Address, Mrs. J. W. Watson, 25 Zettie Watson, 709 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

CARETAKER—Desires position caring for apartment or office; best references. MRS. HILDA BANKS, 81 Roxbury st., Roxbury, Mass.

CARETAKER—Colored woman desires employment caring for apartments; good references. ELIZA SMITH, 7 Greenwood st., Roxbury, Mass.

CASHIER AND SALESLADY, residence Roxbury (21), fair experience and references, \$8-\$8.50. Mention No. 5751. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHAMBER MAID or nursery maid desires position. CARIE ROGERS, 55 Sawyer st., Roxbury, Mass.

CHAMBERMAID (colored), experienced, 12 years experience, would like position in boarding house or apartment; satisfactory references. 308 LUDWIG MASON, 25 Mountfort st., Boston.

CHAMBER WORK and care of child or children, wanted by competent, experienced woman, with references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

CHEERFUL (Heck's system), residence Boston (39), single, Al experience. Mention No. 5724. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CLERK—Young lady, thoroughly experienced in office work, would like position in office with reliable firm; references furnished. EDITH PRESTON PECK, Box 12, North Salem, N. H.

CLERK—Single, high school graduate, would like office work with light bookkeeping. MISS ANNIE MORRAN, 23 Bromley st., Jamaica Plain, Boston.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, B. S., O. S., A. M., '11, desires position as teacher, tutor, or companion; references exchanged; location satisfactory. HELEN S. GILLES, 15 Miller Stile road, Quincy, Mass.

COMPANION—Lady desires position as companion, chambermaid or housekeeper in New York or vicinity; highest references given and required. MRS. F. WOODWARD, care of C. E. H. Phillips, Glenbrook, Conn.

COMPANION—Trained attendant, experienced traveler, good packer, accustomed to managing household and caring for children, desires permanent position as attendant-companion. MRS. ELLI GRIFITHS, 22 French pk., Boston.

COOK—Situations wanted by competent woman as cook; seashore or country; references. ADRIAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COOK—Reliable colored girl desires position as cook; good reference. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COOK—Swedish, thoroughly capable entering and managing large household, country or city; also kitchen maid. MISS SHIGA EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

COOK wanted in Cambridge, 3 adults, 86 week, good plain cooking, or chambermaid. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

DAY WORK wanted by capable and neat white French Canadian woman; references; good reference. MISS MADSEN, 37 E. Newton st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, shirtwaists, one-piece dresses and alterations, desires employment. MISS MARGARET LELAND, 58 St. Germain st., Suite 2, Boston.

DRESSMAKER—Experienced cutter and fitter desires employment. MISS C. DICKS, 29 Greenwood pk., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Capable girl desires position; best of reference. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2964-W.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by experienced colored girl. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2964-W.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Colored girl desires position; references. LEON R. LAY, 10 Parnell st., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL WORK—Wanted in the city, by the day. MRS. MARG MATH, 3 Burbank Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman desires employment; general work by the day, or laundry to take home. JAMES D. JACKSON, 28 Duane st., Suite 3, Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Woman, reliable and experienced, would like work two days week in private home, sweeping, dusting and general work. JAMES D. JACKSON, 28 Duane st., Suite 3, Boston.

HOTEL WORK—Man and wife, head waiter, steward, wife, line cook, or general woman, desire position, city or out; references. F. MURRAY, 29 Greenwood pk., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER or attendant position wanted by a reliable woman in a small family, can take care of children. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2964-W.

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable, experienced woman, good plain cooking, or general full charge of refined home; would like position in city or suburbs. ELA BICKAN, 86 Appleton st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Reliable young woman would like the position of working housekeeper in small family; good references. S. E. McCracken, 66 Clarendon st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Protestant, middle-aged woman, with 13 years old, would like position. Address, Mrs. KATE BROWN, 142 Lynde st., Melrose, Mass.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER, good cook, can take full charge of care of dormitory; best of reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored) desires employment, maid, ladies' and gentlemen's fine clothes; references. MRS. M. U. SCOTT, 30 Mystic st., South End, Boston.

LAUNDRESS desires employment, will also do ironing and general work. MRS. MARY HEALY, 30 Greenleaf st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS desires work to take home; competent. ANNIE MADDON, 55 Sawyer st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored) desires employment at home, or general work mornings. M. J. HOWATT, 45 Hammond st., Boston.

MAID desires employment, accommodation by day or week, experienced cooking and all kinds of housework; references. MATHILDA ANDERSON, 50 Savin st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID—Neat, capable colored girl wishes general work in apartment in Back Bay or Brookline; will furnish references; answer by mail. ADELENE J. BAILEY, 107 University st., Brookline, Mass.

MAID—Colored girl wishes general work three days weekly. MISS L. BROWN, 101 Putnam ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID—Colored girl desires employment, washing, ironing, cleaning and scrubbing, day or hour. GERTRUDE JOHNSON, 105 Portland st., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID—Capable girl desires position at general work or cooking; would work as chambermaid, housemaid or maid. MARGARET FAY, Aldison P. O., Allston, Mass.

MAID—Young woman desires housework by day or week; home nights or good references. MRS. G. CRAIG, 15 Warren ave., Suite 2, Boston.

MAID desires position as dish washer, as chambermaid and maid. MARY MULLIGAN, 10 Perch st., Boston.

MAID—Neat, capable girl (Protestant) desires housework or general work of children; references. JESSIE MACKIN, 81 Alexander st., Uphams Corner, Dorchester, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE (colored) would like position in private family; wife good cook, man as porter and general work about place. References. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

MAID—Colored girl desires position in refined home; American Protestant, middle-aged; or would like sewing by the day. MRS. O. F. FRIEDMAN, 23 Glenarm st., Dorchester, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Position wanted by reliable Swedish girl as mother's helper, seamstress, general housework, or family. Experienced. Address MISS S. SANDSTROM, 64 Broadway, Everett, Mass.

MUSIC ATTENDANT desires position in family in Boston to assist in light duties in exchange for music. MISS NEILLIE WALSH, care of M. Kelley, 212 Washington st., Dorchester, Mass.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, 2 or 3 children between 4 and 10 years, experience with children; good home desired; high school graduate; excellent references. Write to GRADY'S, 100 High st., N. Scituate, Mass.

NURSERYMAID desires position, exp. no objection to traveling. MISS E. COYLE, 12 Concord sq., Boston.

NURSERYMAID—Girl (17) wishes position as nurse or child attendant, or as light housework. MARY HEALY, 30 Greenleaf st., Roxbury, Mass.

NURSERYMAID—Young lady wants position care of children, assist with housework. JEROME EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2964-W.

NURSERYMAID—Refined, young woman desires position to care for children. C. H. BULL, 45 Arsenal st., Watertown, Mass.

PARLOR MAID—Young woman wishes position as parlor maid or chambermaid in hotel; go home nights; best references. M. J. WINSLOW, 61 Norfolk st., Bell 3, Cambridge, Mass.

PLAINTIST wants hotel or similar position near Boston; has knowledge of stenography if needed, and good exp. in both. ANDREW J. ANDERSON, 46 Winthrop st., Lawrence, Mass.

SALESLADY—Experienced woman of 30 wishes position as traveling saleswoman, salary or commission; good reference. K. WARD, 28 Cumberland st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced shirtwaists, alterations, general alterations and mending, desires employment. ROSE CHADBOURNE, 41 Deacon st., Dorchester, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS—Position desired by a fine, capable young woman; or companion with clerical duties; experienced in bookbinding, typewriting and stenography. MARENA F. LANGER, 31 Mountfort ave., Brighton, Mass.

SECONDO MAID or general, without good refs. Apply to MISS MCKREHAN, 291 AGENCY, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, residence Swampscott (19), \$10; good references. Mention No. 5694. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER or teaching, residence Wakefield (28), single, first class references. \$10. Mention No. 5694. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, residence Roxbury (19), no experience. Mention No. 5695. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER—ADV. BOOKKEEPING, residence Adams (20), Al experience and references, \$10-\$12. Mention No. 5727. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER—Residence Berlin, Mass. (20), single, good references. Mention No. 5727. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER—Residence Wakefield (28), single, first class references. \$10. Mention No. 5694. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WOMAN desires work by day or week in home; references. MISS MAY ROUSE, 21 Bickford st., Boston.

YOUNG GIRL would like position in store or office, can give good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

## EASTERN STATES

### HELP WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER—Trustworthy and reliable must be desired. H. G. ZILLIACUS, Cambridge, Mass.

ENGINEER—Stationary engineer; good wages. Call 8:30 a. m. CAREV, 21 Centennial, New York.

MACHINICAL DIAPHRAGM (2) wanted, experienced in gas engine work; must be conscientious and accurate; state age, experience and salary. MAX KUTCH, chief draftsman, 42 Russell ave., Boston.

OPERATORS, experienced, wanted on leather and corduroy and sheepskin-lined overcoats of all kinds. Address: HEBER MFG. CO., 201 N. 30 st., Philadelphia.

SINGERS wanted for amateur chorus; academy of music concert. Apply by letter only to: EDWARD OLSEN, 371 N. 52d st., Philadelphia.

SPINNER wanted, experienced on aluminum and brass LUMINUM METAL SPECIALTY MFG. CO., 100 Oliver st., Newark, N. J.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COOK wanted for private family; please answer by letter. COLLINS, 45 Elm st., Glen Falls, N. Y.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—White Protestant in family of 2 adults; new house with every modern convenience; \$15 monthly; splendid opportunity for capable woman who is well interested in the comfort and good permanent home than in temporary high wages. MRS. ELIZABETH W. ELLIOTT, 88 Ridge st., Boston.

MAID wanted—Young woman of intelligence appreciating comfortable home to help with household work; for conscientious work; other help employ at home. EDWARD H. JACOB, Maple ave., West Chester, Pa.

MAKER AND FOUR APPRENTICES wanted by milliner; apprentices will be qualified to earn good wages after six months. Apply Mrs. H. H. HART, 231 West 99th st., New York.

SINGERS wanted for amateur chorus; academy of music concert. Apply by letter only to: G. VALDEMAR, 371 N. 52d st., Philadelphia.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

A CULTURED YOUNG MAN, well educated, English scholar, familiar with editorial, reporting and advertising departments of daily newspapers, experienced in general business, and capable of interviewing professional and business men, desires position as general assistant, wide awake service will be appreciated; preferably in a thriving western town or city. The Canal Zone, our insular possessions, Alaska or Canada. L. J. STANLEY, 177 Geneva st., Auburn, N. Y.

APPRENTICE—Young man, capable of like to work as apprentice with an electrical engineer. L. BLACKMAN, care Hughes, 182 W. 10th st., New York.

BUTLER—PORTER—Colored man desires position either capacity. DANIEL D. DAVIS, 12 W. 12th st., New York.

CORRESPONDENT—Capable, French and Italian desires position with good salary; extensive commercial experience in South America, West Indies, Central and South America. Address: J. W. TAYLOR, 430 N. 5th st., New York.

COUNTRY WORK—Wanted, man, married, wants employment in country, where he can have cottage for family; generally useful; can give 15 years' experience. LEO H. MORRISON, 72 Prince st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARDENER, understanding thoroughly all machinery in use, and capable of mowing, butter making, first-class references, position. GARVIT VAN ROOIJEN, Mills Hotel, No. 1, 100 Blocker st., New York City.

HARVARD GRADUATE, writer, printer, publisher, newspaper, magazine, and general business, with many commendations from leading New York City, New York, 721 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOTEL MAN—Position wanted by an experienced hotel man as manager or assistant. Address: J. W. TAYLOR, 430 N. 5th st., New York.

JANITOR wishes position in New York in apartment house, or assistant in office building; references. H. A. WORKMAN, 1083 3d ave., New York City.

MAN AND WIFE desire position to take charge of apartment house, institutions or any position of a similar nature; references. J. B. TAYLOR, 24 N. 19th st., Philadelphia.

MAN, middle-aged, educated, wishful employment; a good writer and correspondent; 15 years' experience in newspaper and literary work. Address: JOHN ADLER, 151, Farm College, Stratford Island, N. Y.

PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER—first-class practical mechanic; references; location no objection. DANIEL GERMANN, 20 Morris st., Rochelle, N. Y.

POSITION wanted by a very reliable young man who can drive and repair any automobile on the market; now open for a good position. Address: WALTER HUGHES, 201 Third st., Towanda, Pa.

WORK AT ANYTHING by a handy colored boy (16); willing and trustworthy. WILLIE SMITH, 255 W. 20th st., New York City.

YOUNG MAN (26) desires clerical or office position; good penman; stock broker's office preferred. 11 years with last concern. M. GERHITS, 430 East 134th st., New York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Young woman, wishes position to care for young child, or do light housework; good home preferred to high salary. MISS PATRICIA, 314 W. 133d st., New York.

ATTENDANT—Capable woman desires position to care for child in refined home; country preferred; distance no objection. MRS. BERTHY, 204 W. 108th st., New York.

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ADDRESS—Young woman, wishes position in home; open air drying; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. H. E. SPENCER, 81 W. 133d st., New York City.

MAID—Neat and reliable colored girl wishes general housework very small family; sleep home. LOXLEY, 411 Broadway, New York.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Position wanted as mother's helper, or assistant housekeeper in a refined family; reference given. MISS M. R. MCCORD, 65 W. 127th st., New York.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Lady past 60 desires home in refined family; good references; musician; would act as mother's helper for small family. FANNIE LINDSEY, 151, Livonia Center, N. Y.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER desires employment doing children's sewing, or general work by the day. MRS. H. S. BLAKE, 314 W. 133d st., New York.

STEADY WORKER of ability and experience would like position at reasonable salary; excellent references. GERTIE FOX, 185 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## CENTRAL STATES

### HELP WANTED—MALE

BAND INSTRUMENT MAKERS wanted, first class, especially bell makers and general repairers. FIANKE, HOLTON & CO., 2634-44 Gladys st., Chicago, Ill.

BUTTER MAKER wanted on well-equipped dairy farm, 240 acres fenced, large house, good barn, modern conveniences. M. LAPHAM, 6028 McPherson ave., St. Louis, Mo.

CABINET MAKERS—Wanted, several cabinet makers and wood working machine men. WILMARTH SHOW CASE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

PRINTING—Good temperate job and ad. man for well-equipped power plant, \$15-\$18; permanent. NORTHERN NEWS, Spooner, Minn.

WIRELESS OPERATORS—Young men with some experience, wanted on board ship and ashore; must live near Lake Michigan. Address: J. B. BERRY, HAROLD, 2331 Clifton ave., Chicago.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

APPRENTICE—Energetic, refined young girl, musician, interested in dressmaking shop. NEWLIN & REMICK, 910-912 Stewart Bldg., Chicago.

PRINTING—Good temperate job and ad. man for well-equipped power plant, \$15-\$18; permanent. NORTHERN NEWS, Spooner, Minn.

DINING ROOM GIRL wanted. MRS. C. F. GERRIG, 202 W. Park ave., Chicago.

HEAD WAITRESS wanted, exp. to take charge of general housework, or to take charge of LUNCH ROOM, 31 W. 6th st., second floor, Cincinnati, O.

MAID wanted; middle-aged woman for general housework; \$20 per month. Apply by letter only. S. G. McKENZIE, 183 N. Washburn ave., Chicago.

MAID—Wanted, woman with good, competent, native Spanish conversation and dressmaking; references. FLORENCE GERHARD, 127 So. Whipple st., Chicago.

MAID—Wanted, woman with good, competent, native Spanish conversation and dressmaking; references. FLORENCE GERHARD, 127 So. Whipple st., Chicago.

MAID—Wanted, reliable white girl for general housework; small family and good pay with good home to right party. MRS. ELEANOR J. SUTHER, 1011 Superior ave., Dayton, O.

MAID wanted, general housework, good cooking, and general housework; references. Address for interview J. W. TAYLOR, 430 N. 5th st., New York.

MAID in small flat; new building; pleasant surroundings. North Side. MRS. R. H. STANLEY, 2205 Lincoln Park West, Chicago.

MAID—Wanted, a competent girl for general housework in the country near Chicago; steady supply of good food. J. H. LOWMAN, R. R. 1, Champaign, Ill.

SALESMAN—Wanted, experienced, for knit underwear department; permanent position; salary to suit. THORNTON E. FLIN, 2306 E. 78th st., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted, woman not under 30 nor over 35 years; must take dictation, transcribe lecture material treating bookkeeping, stenography, and general business. JOHN T. SMITHSON, 618 University ave., Des Moines, Ia.

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted; references; one with some experience; law office. CLAYTON W. MOGG, 1648 Marquette bldg., Chicago.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING—Young man (28) desires position in advertising department of some newspaper; extensive experience in editorial, reporting and character furnished. WM. D. CLARK, 4293 Castleman ave., St. Louis, Mo.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER and collection correspondent, experienced, desires position with future prospects; married (25). References. Address: THORNTON E. FLIN, 2306 E. 78th st., Chicago.

CRAFTSMAN, white, young man, does own repair work, careful driver, strictly temperate, desires position as chauffeur, or as a general handy man. Address: WM. G. REHIN, LAXTER, 305 E. Pearl st., Cincinnati, O.

CORRESPONDENT—Competent, energetic, native Spanish conversation and translation wishes position with a good mail order house, or a mercantile manufacturing concern that is doing business in the Spanish-speaking countries; will give all references past and present employment. G. M. KANEZ, 1336 Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

ENGINEER—MACHINIST, young, temperate, reliable, good references, seeks position; stationary, locomotive and hoisting. H. CHOICE, 3009 Langley ave., Chicago.

GROCERY—First-class man (English) seeks situation in or near Chicago; 10 years' good experience. Address: HEADLAND, 3009 Langley ave., Chicago.

## CENTRAL STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOMPANIST—Young lady, 4 years' experience as accompanist, vocal, violin and gymnastic dancing, desires position in Chicago or nearby suburbs. ELIZABETH HOWARD, 202 S. Madison ave., La Grange, Ill.

ARTIST—Young woman desires position requiring artistic talent; can do all kinds of painting, oil, china and water, and all kinds of needle work, lace and embroidery, and designing. MRS. J. W. BAILEY, 514 N. Water st., Decatur, Ill.

ATTENDANT—Lady would like position as attendant or companion; references exchanged. MRS. NELLIE WOOD, 222 Arlington ave., Morgan Park, Ill.

ATTENDANT, trained, desires position as attendant or companion. MRS. LILL B. BENTON, 7444 Bayard st., St. Louis, Mo. Phone Forest 1313-R.

BOOKKEEPER—Position wanted as assistant bookkeeper and typist by lady who is competent, neat, experienced, and will take position anywhere. FRANCES J. CONLEY, 74 Euclid East, Detroit, Mich.

COLLEGE GRADUATE with foreign experience in German desires position as translator for newspaper or magazine. ALVA K. REIL, 320 Lexington st., Toledo, O.

COMPANION—Situations wanted by refined lady as companion or housekeeper. F. CHILWELL, 5012 Fairborn st., Chicago, Ill. Phone 2400.



# Stocks Close Irregular After an Advance

## A STRONGER TONE IS DEVELOPED IN THE STOCK MARKET

Union Pacific Leads an Early Upward Advance—Appears to Be a Two-Sided Market for Time Being

## LONDON IS CLOSED

It has been a week of liquidation. The question now uppermost in the minds of speculators is whether there will be substantial recovery from the low range of prices or whether the decline will go further before the rally. On this point opinions vary. It is generally agreed, however, that much caution should be exercised on either side of the market for it is also conceded that there are two sides to the trading.

The official denial of the unfavorable rumors concerning Union Pacific, the more hopeful outlook for the crops, prospects for adjournment of Congress, better trade reports and continued abundance of money are the leading bull factors. Labor unrest in America and Europe, uncertain position of the large corporations with their relation to the Sherman anti-trust law and the general lack of confidence prevailing are the bear influences.

The New York market was much steadier today. Opening prices were generally higher than Friday's closing figures and early sales witnessed further improvement. Union Pacific exhibited considerable strength, making a good advance soon after the opening. The Minneapolis & St. Louis issues were in demand.

Arizona Commercial was a weak feature during the early trading on the local exchange. The rest of the market was steady.

There was no London market today. The holiday was taken in accordance with a long established custom of closing on Saturdays during the summer when business is quiet.

There was a reaction from the early high prices established in the New York market, the closing being irregular at small net changes. Union Pacific opened up 1/2 at 172 1/2, went to 174 1/2 and receded nearly a point. Steel opened off 1/2 at 73 1/2 and improved fractionally. Reading at 145 1/2 was up 1/4 at the opening. It improved more than a point and then receded fractionally before the close.

Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred was up 3/4 at the opening at 48 1/2 and went to 50. The common also was higher. Wisconsin Central opened up 1/2 at 66 and improved a good fraction. Canadian Pacific opened 1/4 higher than last night's closing at 236 1/2 and improved more than a point.

On the local exchange Arizona Commercial opened unchanged at 6 and declined a point, rallying fractionally toward the close. The bonds were weak. Calumet & Arizona opened unchanged at 49, advanced to 50 and shaded off fractionally. East Butte showed a good fractional gain over last night's closing price. Lake copper also was fractionally higher.

## EARNINGS OF CHICAGO STOCKS

CHICAGO—Commonwealth Edison earnings are larger than a year ago and another issue of stock with rights is expected soon.

Earnings of surface traction lines the first half of August showed an increase of between 7 and 8 per cent, compared with an increase of 6 per cent for July. The aviation meet will bring up the August total.

Retirement of \$18,000,000 Northwestern Elevated first mortgage bonds Sept. 1 is expected to stimulate the local bond market, especially Chicago Elevated notes, offered around 98 1/2.

Sears-Roebuck officials claim a fair increase in distribution of merchandise, but do not deny that net is slightly off. Booth Fisheries annual report is expected to make a satisfactory showing. The management reports good business, but result of the salmon catch and pack Becker returns from Europe next month.

Hart, Schaffner & Mark business is well ahead of the 7 per cent dividend requirement of the preferred. Listing of the shares is expected when A. G. Becker returns from Europe next month.

Although bond issues of underlying companies in the suburban electric merger remain undisturbed at present, a refunding first mortgage will be arranged later.

Rumors of a melon for Union Carbide are revived.

## UNITED STATES STEEL ORDERS

NEW YORK—Orders of the Steel corporation continue at the rate of more than 30,000 tons a day. Its mills are now operating on the basis of about 76 per cent of capacity. Republic Iron & Steel Company is operating more than 90 per cent. Net earnings of United States Steel are running at the rate of more than \$30,000,000 per quarter.

## MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

NEW YORK—General merchandise exports from New York for week ended Aug. 12 totalled \$15,483,835; year ago \$13,300,111.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Amalgamated.....	62	62 1/2	62	62 1/2
Am Chem.....	54	54	54	54
Am Beet Sugar.....	53	53	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Can.....	10	10 1/4	10	10 1/4
Am Can pf.....	63 1/2	65	63 1/2	65
Am Cotton Oil.....	55	55	55	55
Am H & L pf.....	21	21	21	21
Am Ice.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Am Smelting.....	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am Sugar.....	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am T & T.....	134	134 1/2	134	134 1/2
Atchafalaya.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
At Coast Line.....	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Balt & Ohio.....	103	103	103	103
Beth Steel.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Brooklyn Transit.....	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Canadian Pac.....	236 1/2	237	236	236 1/2
Central Leather.....	26	26	26	26
Chas & Co.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Chi & Gt West.....	20	20	20	20
Chi & Gt West pf.....	38	38 1/2	38	38 1/2
CCC & St L.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Col Fuel.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Col Gas.....	137 1/2	138	137 1/2	138
Denver.....	26	26	26	26
Erst.....	30	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Erst pf.....	50	51 1/2	50	50 1/2
Erst 2d pf.....	41	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
Gen Electric.....	154	154 1/2	154	154 1/2
Goldfield Con.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Gr Nor pf.....	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Gr Nor Ore.....	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Harvester.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Illinois Central.....	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Inter-Met.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Inter-Met pf.....	44	44	44	44
Inter-Met 2d pf.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Int Pump.....	36	36	36	36
Kan City 80.....	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Kan & Tex.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Laclede Gas.....	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Lehigh Valley.....	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2
L & N.....	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Manhattan.....	135	135	135	135
Miami.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
M & St L.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
M & St L pf.....	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
M & St L 2d pf.....	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	42	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
N Y Central.....	105	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
N Y N H & H.....	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Nat Enameling pf.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Nat Lead.....	50	50	50	50
Nevada Cons.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Norfolk & Western.....	104	104	104	104
Norfolk & West pf.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Northern Pacific.....	120 1/2	121 1/2	120	120 1/2
Northern.....	142	142	142	142
Ontario & Western.....	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Pacific Mail.....	30	30	30	30
Pacific T & T.....	40	40	40	40
Pennsylvania.....	121	121 1/2	120 1/2	121
Peoples Gas.....	103	103	103	103
Pittsburgh.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Ray Cons Copper.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Reading.....	146 1/2	146 1/2	146	146
Republic Steel.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Rock Island.....	27	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Rock Island pf.....	51 1/4	51 1/4	51	51
Ry Steel Spring.....	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Southern Pacific.....	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Southern Railway.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
ST & F 1st pf.....	62	62 1/2	62	62 1/2
ST & F 2d pf.....	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
ST & F 3d pf.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
STL Southwestern.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
STL Southwest pf.....	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
St Paul.....	115 1/2	116	115 1/2	115 1/2
Texaco.....	96	96	96	96
Texas Pacific.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24
Toledo & W.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18	18 1/2
Toledo St L & W pf.....	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Union Bag & Paper.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Un Ry Inv pf.....	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Un Ry Inv 2d pf.....	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Un Ry Inv 3d pf.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Union Pacific.....	172 1/2	174 1/2	172 1/2	173 1/2
Utah Copper.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
U S Rubber.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
U S Steel.....	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Va-Caro Chemical.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Va-Caro Chem pf.....	119	119	119	119
Wabash.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Wabash pf.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Western Maryland.....	59	59	59	59
Western Union.....	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Westinghouse.....	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Wisconsin Central.....	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2

\*Ex-dividend.

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel cv.....	105	105	105
Atchafalaya.....	108	108	108
Atchafalaya 4s.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Atchafalaya 5s.....	93	93	93
Atchafalaya 6s.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2 1909.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
N Y N H & H 6s.....	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Reading 4s.....	98	97 1/2	97 1/2
Rock Island 4s.....	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Union Pacific cv.....	104	103 1/2	103 1/2
Wabash 4s.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Wabash 4s.....	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
2s registered.....	100 1/2	100 1/2
do coupon.....	100 1/2	100 1/2
3s registered.....	101 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon.....	101 1/2	101 1/2
4s registered.....	113 1/2	114 1/2
do coupon.....	113 1/2	114 1/2
Panama 2s.....	100	100 1/2
Panama 1908s.....	100	100 1/2

## UNITED STATES SMELTING

SALT LAKE, Utah—President William G. Sharp of the United States Smelting Company is here making an inspection of the company's properties and plants. He says they will not complete the remodeling of the copper furnaces at Midvale, Utah, until they contract for the copper ores. The new mines recently purchased by the company are doing well, and Mr. Sharp says they feel confident that they have a big gold property in the Gold Roads mines in Arizona.

## CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par. The exchanges and balances for the day and week compare with the totals for corresponding period in 1910 as follows:

	1911	1910
Exchanges.....	\$23,969,815	\$20,910,687
Balance.....	\$44,095	\$44,095
For week.....	\$151,092,231	\$137,453,263
Exchanges.....	\$151,092,231	\$137,453,263
Balance.....	\$44,095	\$44,095
United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$20,202.		

## STRONG UNDERTONE IS MANIFESTED IN MERCANTILE LINES

Although Business Is Conducted in Very Conservative Way Trade Reports Show Improvement

## TEXTILE MOVEMENT

Indications are to be found on almost every hand of improved business conditions. Reports of correspondents of the various mercantile agencies are much more favorable. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: A strong undertone is in evidence in leading mercantile lines, and while trade continues very conservative, there is no lack of confidence concerning the future, and the actual volume of business is up to recent averages. More activity is noted in purchases of dry goods by retailers, but in wholesale lines the tendency is to restrict buying as far as possible, readjustment of conditions in cotton and cotton cloths still holding that market in check.

A distinctly better buying movement is noted in woollens and worsteds, as well as in silks.

Some mail orders for shoes are reported in the New England markets. Sales of sole leather show some increase, amounting in some cases at Boston to about 75,000 backs, and prices are steady. Domestic hides have again declined, resulting in an expansion in sales which aggregated fully 100,000 in the packer and 50,000 in the country market.

Failures this week numbered 232 in the United States, against 215 last year, and 34 in Canada, compared with 27 a year ago.

Bradstreet's State of Trade says: The improvement which is generally conceded to have occurred in the later planted western crops, and particularly corn, since the first of the month, the advance of the season of fall jobbing activity, and the consequent presence in the leading markets of fall buyers, is all reflected in a further slight improvement in the volume of wholesale trade this week.

Copper is very dull and the price undertone is easy. Pig tin is in very short supply, and spot supplies command premiums. The strike among London dock workers prevents shipments, thus reducing the available supply there.

Bank clearings for the week ending with Aug. 17 aggregated \$2,930,523,000, an increase of 15.4 per cent over the like week in 1910.

Wheat exports, including flour, from the United States and Canada for the week ending Aug. 17 aggregated 3,507,305 bushels, against 1,497,514 this last year.

The forthcoming elections tend to quiet trade in the older parts of Canada. In the prairie provinces business is aided by prospects of good crops. At Montreal wholesale trade shows some improvement.

## EARNINGS OF NEW YORK TRACIONS

NEW YORK—The public service commission, first district, has issued the following statement of the operations of the street railway companies of New York city for the three months ended March 31 last:

	Total system.	Manhattan surface roads.	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	Interborough Rapid Transit Co.
Tot. oper. revenues.....	\$738,327	\$109,751	\$275,951	\$352,625
Tot. oper. expenses.....	318,150	57,040	125,533	135,577
Net corp. inc. (def.).....	18,948	27,040	150,418	217,048
Tot. oper. revenues.....	\$3,080,312	\$109,751	\$275,951	\$352,625
Tot. oper. expenses.....	1,570,582	57,040	125,533	135,577
Net corp. inc. (def.).....	\$1,509,730	\$52,711	\$150,418	\$217,048
Tot. oper. revenues.....	\$4,850,911	\$162,421	\$425,951	\$560,139
Tot. oper. expenses.....	2,328,116	104,070	225,533	298,473
Net corp. inc. (def.).....	\$2,522,795	\$58,351	\$200,418	\$261,666
Tot. oper. revenues.....	\$3,825,805	\$124,828	\$275,951	\$352,625
Tot. oper. expenses.....	1,965,673	58,022	125,533	135,577
Net corp. inc. (def.).....	\$1,860,132	\$66,806	\$150,418	\$217,048
Tot. oper. revenues.....	\$4,850,911	\$162,421	\$425,951	\$560,139
Tot. oper. expenses.....	2,328,116	104,070	225,533	298,473
Net corp. inc. (def.).....	\$2,522,795	\$58,351	\$200,418	\$261,666
Tot. oper. revenues.....	\$3,825,805	\$124,828	\$275,951	\$352,625
Tot. oper. expenses.....	1,965,673	58,022	125,533	135,577
Net corp. inc. (def.).....	\$1,860,132	\$66,806	\$150,418	\$217,048

\*Decrease.

## ENJOINS CALUMET OFFICERS

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—In the case of John F. Jackson of Wisconsin against the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company and others, Judge Depoin, in United States court, has issued a restraining order restraining officers and directors and stockholders of the Calumet & Hecla Company from voting for consolidation at the meeting of the Laurium Mining Company, in Boston, Aug. 22.

## COKE CONTRACTS

PITTSBURGH—Three or four contracts for furnace coke, involving about 100,000 tons, for shipment over the remainder of the year, will probably be closed within the next few days.

## CANADIAN CROPS

WINNIPEG—Information from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta regarding crop conditions in western Canada are splendidly reassuring.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:







# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## CONVERSION OF SHADWELL MARKET TO RIVERSIDE PARK URGED AS MEMORIAL TO KING

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The executive committee of the King Edward memorial fund held a meeting at the Mansion house under the presidency of the lord mayor to receive a deputation from the parliamentary committee, which has been formed to promote the scheme for the conversion of old Shadwell Market into a riverside park, with a statue of King Edward.

Alfred Lyttelton said he presumed he had been asked to introduce the deputation because he represented St. George's, Hanover Square, the richest district in London. He believed in no quarter of London was there a greater desire to help the East End than in that district.

The member for Woolwich said that in no place he had visited had he found so many little children, nor was there a place on the earth where the name of the King was more loved and honored than by these children. He was sure they were going to get the place.

Discussion took place as to the cost of the land, seven acres of which belongs to the city and one acre to the London city council.

The member for Limehouse said the first thing necessary was to get a benevolent price from the city of London for their interest. A benevolent price would not be more than £6000 (\$30,000) an acre.

A member of the executive committee said the land probably cost the city three times that price, and the city had to remember the bondholders.

The lord mayor states that the ex-

committee was in full sympathy with the project, but the working out of such an ambitious scheme required consideration.

The property cost the corporation £140,000 (\$700,000), and since the date of purchase they had been paying 2½ per cent on the loan. If the London county council would put down £70,000 on behalf of the city would agree to put down the other £70,000; and so complete the matter forthwith. No fewer than four commercial propositions for the acquisition of the property for wharf-side premises were under consideration.

## TANK OF PETROL FILLED IN FLIGHT BY PASSENGER

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS—It appears that during the course of a flight with a passenger Maurice Prevost carried with him a spare can of petrol with which his petrol tank was replenished during the flight. It appears that the passenger was able to accomplish this operation with ease.

This being the case, there is no reason why a number of cans should not be carried and the tank replenished as frequently as necessary, thus enabling the airman to accomplish flights of much greater length than would otherwise be the case.

## ST. JAMES' MOUNT BEING COVERED BY NEW LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL

Stately Church Buildings  
With Lady Chapel Cover  
About 101,000 Square Feet  
Superficial Area in All

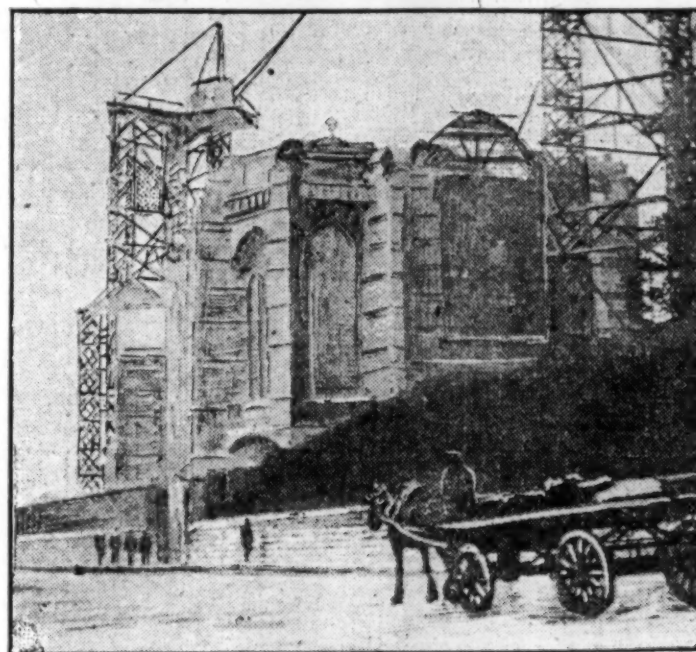
### SITE COMMANDING

(Special to the Monitor)  
LIVERPOOL—The design for the Liverpool cathedral now in course of erection was the work of Giles Gilbert Scott, grandson of the great Gothic architect, Sir Gilbert Scott, R. A.

Much discussion and deliberation took place before deciding on a site, but at length St. James Mount was selected as being both a central and commanding position. The foundation stone, which was laid by King Edward in July, 1904, is of Runcom red sandstone and weighs five tons 15 hundredweights.

The Lady chapel was the first portion of the cathedral completed and was consecrated in June, 1910. Some idea of the completed structure may be formed from the following figures:

The height of central tower is 280 feet and rises 120 feet above the transepts, while the central spire measures 190 feet by 87 feet. The total external length, including the Lady chapel, is no less than 611 feet, and the superficial area of the cathedral buildings covers 101,000 square feet in all.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

New cathedral shown in course of construction on St. James Mount, Liverpool

## LONDON CITIZENS SEEK PARKS UPON BANK HOLIDAY

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The many parks, commons, and open spaces in and around London were thronged with people on bank holiday. At Kew gardens the visitors numbered 115,000, and more than 60,000 persons visited Hampton court.

Windsor castle by command of the King was open to the public free of charge, and about 6000 people passed through the state apartments. The festival of empire at the Crystal palace drew immense crowds, and there were on what is known as the All Road Route 100,000 passengers.

Of course an enormous crowd fled from London, and on the great railway lines ordinary trains had to be duplicated. The London & North Western reports that on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the number of ordinary and excursion tickets issued on its system was 40,000, and on the Midland railway there were 203,000 passengers booked at the principal stations between Friday and Monday.

Bookings for the continent were also very heavy, 15,000 persons taking week-end tickets by the London, Brighton & South Coast line.

## YEAR STANDS OUT AS MARVELOUS IN PICTURE SALES

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—It is certain that 1911 will take its place with 1910 as a marvelous year in the sale rooms of London. Very high figures have been reached, and within two months no less than 57 pictures have fetched prices exceeding £1400 (\$7000). The record number of 78 pictures carrying figures exceeding this sum still stands to the credit of 1909 when Alexander Young's collection came under the hammer.

During last May the Raeburn portrait of Mrs. Williamson was sold for the astonishing price of 22,300 guineas (\$117,000). No such price had ever been given for this master and from every collection almost, in the country, came a crop of Raeburns real, or attributed, which filled the picture sale rooms of London. During the season £70,000 (\$350,000) has been realized for Raeburns alone.

Another English master who has come to the front is Hoppner, his "Mrs. Berdridge" fetching 6,200 guineas (\$32,550). For some time treated with coldness, almost indifference, it is interesting to note the return to favor of these two great English artists. The place they held in years past has actually been regained.

## JOHN G. A. LEISHMAN IS FAVORED IN GERMANY

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN—The appointment of John G. A. Leishman to the post of ambassador of the United States at Berlin is received in leading circles with much satisfaction. It was, moreover, unusually promptly confirmed and approved by the Emperor.

Mr. Leishman, who is an esteemed diplomatist, having been ambassador at Bern, Constantinople and Rome in turn, is also a thorough business man and a man of learning. He therefore unites many very desirable qualifications, which are especially useful in a commercial and educational center like Berlin. Mr. Leishman enjoys the personal friendship of President Taft.

While in Constantinople he was on terms of friendly intercourse with Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the present secretary of state for foreign affairs at Berlin. When the new ambassador will enter upon his duties is not quite certain, but it will probably be in the early autumn.

Another appointment has also just been made here, that of rector of the university. The well-known historian Geheimrat Max Lenz, who is also professor and doctor of theology and philosophy, has been selected to fill the important post. This came somewhat as a surprise, Geheimrat von Wilmowitz-Mollendorf, the eminent classical writer, having been popularly considered the successor of Dr. Rubner. It would, however, be difficult to find a man more suitable for the post.

## DUKE WILL CARRY ON PROSPECTING

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Sir D. Brynmor Jones, M. P., has been informed by the chancellor of the exchequer that further prospecting operations are shortly to be carried out at Kildonan by the Duke of Sutherland. The gold, he said, that was used for the insignia at the investiture of the Prince of Wales was obtained from the Merionethshire mines.

The total amount of gold and silver obtained from Gwyn or Gwynfydd and St. David's mines since 1888 was 108,028 ounces, valued at £382,000. Royalties to the crown in that period amounted to £20,000.

## EMPEROR PROVES HIMSELF SKILFUL BAND CONDUCTOR

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN—It is not generally known that the German Emperor, in addition to his other talents, possesses decided skill as a kapellmeister. It is his majesty's delight to take the baton in hand and conduct a band, but he does not often find an opportunity. While the Hohenzollern was anchored at Swinemunde on the Baltic the Emperor gave a soiree musicale on the promenade deck of the yacht, to which a number of friends were invited. His majesty conducted four of the numbers himself, some of them, such as Wagner's "Fenerzauber," being by no means easy. The band of the Hohenzollern is a famous one, and the men did the imperial conductor credit.

## BRITISH TROOPS TO GO TO CAPE

(Special to the Monitor)  
CAPETOWN, South Africa—The British garrison at present in Pretoria is soon to be moved to Capetown, according to a statement lately made here. It is also believed that all the imperial troops are to be withdrawn from the Transvaal and Free States and permanently transferred to the cape peninsula, as soon as the defense scheme of General Smuts will permit of a change.

## GREAT GORSEDDIC SWORD BARED AND SHEATHED AND CALL OF "PEACE" RINGS OUT

(Special to the Monitor)  
CARMATHEN, Wales—As early as 8 o'clock in the morning the Gorsedd of bards and druids clad in their picturesque garments assembled around the Logan stone in the grammar school field. An enormous crowd had collected to witness the quaint old Bardic ceremony of the great Gorseddic sword which was sheathed and unsheathed in accordance with tradition, while in response to the "A oes heddweh" (Is it peace?) of the archdruid the answer comes out sharply, "Heddweh" (peace). On this followed poetic addresses from the bards around the Logan stone and the singing of the pennillion by Eos Dar to a harp accompaniment.

The Archdruid Dyfed opened the proceedings in the big pavilion, which seats 12,000 people and Lady St. Davids took the chair.

Three mixed choirs of 150 to 200 voices entered for the choral prize competition, of which the Brynmanman and District Choral Society were the winners.

A new feature has been introduced

into the Eisteddfod giving it a broader significance, aiming as it does at embracing the pan-Celtic world generally and not alone the Welsh people. This was the singing of the Welsh national anthem in the Breton tongue by a Breton lady accompanied by a number of her compatriots all in the native dress of their country.

Thousands of voices joined in the chorus and a positive volume of sound in perfect unison rose upon the air. The Welsh people are famous for their congregational singing, which was heard here to the very best advantage.

## KING AND QUEEN WAVE GOODBYS TO SAILOR SON

Prince of Wales Is Middy  
Among Middies and Is Not  
Heir to Throne While He  
Is on Battleship Hindustan

(Special to the Monitor)  
PORTSMOUTH—The Prince of Wales has taken up his duties as a midshipman on board the battleship Hindustan. The King and Queen and Princess Mary witnessed his departure from the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and waved goodbys to him as he sailed away toward his new ship.

He went on board without formality, joining as any ordinary midshipman would. Once on board he was greeted by the principal officer, and then went to his cabin, where his kit had already arrived. He stood by the captain while the Hindustan fired a salute on the departure of the royal yacht. Immediately after this the Hindustan herself weighed anchor and steamed away to join the rest of the home fleet at Weymouth.

No distinction will be made between the young prince and the other five midshipmen on board. He will take his duty as they take theirs, and will be trained as they are in all the work necessary to make efficient executive officers. He joined as a midshipman simply, and not as heir to the throne.

## MULAI HAFID TO HAVE COINAGE

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—It is announced that Mulai Hafid has entrusted the Paris mint with the striking of a silver coinage bearing his effigy. There is a distinct departure from Islamic principles, since orthodox Muhammadan rulers have, with few exceptions, kept their coinage free from all pictorial features.

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Successors to H. H. Carter & Co.

**BI-WEEKLY**  
**The Monitor**  
Now Offers  
**A Stamp Department**  
For the Children  
Every Other Saturday

¶ This new department tells all about postage stamp collecting and other matters of interest to the junior philatelist. Boys and girls will find it a source of entertainment and profit.  
¶ The young people will find something to please them in every issue of

## Saturday's Monitor

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## KAISER ON HOHENZOLLERN WELCOMED TO SWINEMUNDE

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN—The Kaiser has returned from his Norwegian cruise. Thousands of persons, summer visitors from the surrounding Baltic resorts, thronged into Swinemunde where the Hohenzollern put into harbor, to give his majesty a hearty welcome.

No sooner had the ship anchored than a special messenger went on board with a pile of despatches, denoting that the Kaiser's holiday was at an end. The next day the foreign secretary, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, and the imperial chancellor arrived at Swinemunde to confer with the Kaiser about the Morocco question.

The monarch went for a long motor drive with his ministers, during which the momentous matter was discussed. They also remained on the Hohenzollern until the Sunday when they returned to Berlin. It is not believed in official circles that the negotiations will be finally settled for some little time, but the outlook is decidedly more pacific than it was a week ago, and the bourse has become quiet again, which is always a good sign.

## CITY COUNTS CORONATION COST

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The expenditure of the city corporation for the coronation festivities amounted to £14,400 (\$72,000)—over £8000 less than the official estimates. The expenditure was mainly for the decorations for the two royal processions, the Guildhall luncheon, the erection of stands in St. Paul's churchyard, and the visit of the city to the naval review at Spithead.

## DR. BUTLER IS HONORED IN FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, has just been entertained to dinner at the Hotel du Palais d'Orsay by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and Senator Gaston Menier.

Among the special guests invited to meet him were Robert Bacon, the American ambassador at Paris; M. Viviani, ex-minister of labor; M. Ferdinand Dreyfus, M. Darboux, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Science; M. Bouteux of the Institut; Professor Lancon of the Sorbonne, Charles Gide, Norman Angel and many others.

Dr. Butler in reply to a toast called attention to the growing interest shown by Americans in the study of their original descent from European ancestors, and their increasing realization of the link which exists between their own civilization and that of the old world. In such a study, of course, they are

drawn particularly to France from whence came so many of their forefathers.

**Savants Are Praised**  
He congratulated himself that he was able to come every year and gain new inspiration from the great memories of their country and to have the honor of their meeting with the flower of French intellect. He specially thanked the French savants, who in every branch of human activity, continued to manifest the vitality of the country's genius and to bind together the old and the new by cords that nothing could break.

## BERNE CONGRESS IS STUDYING WAR

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERNE—A conference has been in session here recently with the object of studying the economic causes and effects of war, as well as the economic aspects of international relations in times of both war and peace. The conference has been sitting in quarters provided by the university.

Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, is taking part in the conference, others present including professors from Munich, Berlin, Paris, Rome, Vienna, Japan, Copenhagen, Belgium, Geneva, and England, the latter country being represented by Prof. L. T. Hobhouse, F. W. Hirst, and George Paish.

## VICTORIAN WHEAT OUTLOOK BRIGHT

(Special to the Monitor)  
MELBOURNE, Victoria, Aus.—It is expected that in the coming season there will be 2,751,000 acres under wheat. The outlook is considered a most satisfactory one, but more labor is required. Four hundred immigrants have arrived lately and there is work for many more.

The minister of agriculture, the Hon. G. Graham, has been interviewed recently by representatives of the wheat trade, who have urged him to fix a standard for wheat, to which Mr. Graham replied, promising his support.

## SOUTH AFRICAN ORANGES SELLING

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—A somewhat limited consignment of South African oranges was put up for auction at Covent Garden recently, the small cases fetching as much as 15s. (\$3.00) each, English peaches and nectarines are realizing as much as 4s. (96 cents) to 12s. (\$2.88) per dozen wholesale, English grapes being sold at from 10d. (20 cents) to 1s. 6d. (30 cents) per pound.

## NEW POSTAL SECRETARY NAMED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Sir Alexander King, C. B., has been appointed secretary to the post office by the postmaster-general in the place of Sir Matthew Nathan, G. C. M. G., who is now chairman of the board of inland revenue.

Bacon. This copy will be forwarded to Washington and exchanged for a duplicate thereof signed by Mr. Knox.

The text of the treaty, which it is reported is identical with that of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, cannot be officially published until it has been ratified by the Senate. The idea has been warmly approved by the French nation. It is believed to contain, in effect, the provision that all questions that can be settled by ordinary principles of jurisprudence or equity shall be submitted to the permanent arbitration tribunal at The Hague.

Other questions, it is said, are to be referred, in the event of the governments failing to come to an understanding, to a joint committee of inquiry which is to be invested with judicial powers.

This committee is to determine what are the points in dispute, whether they are such as can be determined by judicial reference and whether they can be more conveniently dealt with immediately or after a lapse of a year.



# THE HOME FORUM

## President as Reported in England

ONE fancies what an amusing impression the following story must make on English folk especially just after the formal ceremonies of their great coronation. The London Telegraph says:

Although a Republican, Mr. Taft is fast achieving a reputation as the most democratic of all Presidents. This trait is frequently illustrated by his pronounced habit of "dropping in" upon old friends and neighbors when he is least expected, and with a complete absence of formality. Mr. Taft eludes his military and naval aides and the secret service escort, and calls just when and where he sees fit. Quite recently he motored into Maryland to "visit my old chum, William Price," a reporter on a Maryland newspaper, also a politician and a small farmer. Mr. Price and some of his neighbors were assembled on the porch, all hatless and careless, when the President appeared. Mr. Taft laughed heartily at the host's surprise. He was introduced by Mr. Price to all his neighbors and their wives, also their children, and finally he inspected the farm. The President remained a couple of hours, chatting on the porch all the time and sipping ice-cold milk. On returning to the White House he said he had "spent a delightful afternoon."

## Individual Drinking Cups on the Trains

THE railroad trains in Massachusetts, perhaps elsewhere, are now strictly censored in point of drinking cups. The thirsty traveler finds no receptacle for his use at the dripping faucet of the ice water tank. If he has not brought along his own collapsible cup (how often they collapse at the inopportune moment, by the way), he must go to the brakeman and say, "I want a drink of water," like any little boy. Then the brakeman puts a more or less grimy hand into a very much more grimy waistcoat pocket and draws out, all innocent of protective wrappings, a small white envelope. This, bent into shape at a touch becomes a clever little cup, which pours the water down one's throat without spilling too much down one's collar. But one ponders the ways of a corporation's cleanliness.

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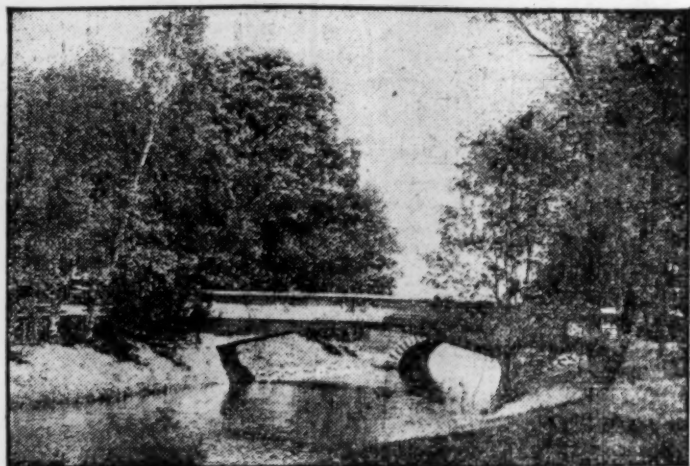
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## GLORY OF WESTERN CITY ENHANCED BY NAME FROM EUROPE



BRIDGES OVER CONNECTION BETWEEN LAKES, COMO PARK

## ONLY GREEN UMBRELLAS IN PARK

AN interesting note of what is being done in many directions to improve the appearance of the city is found in a New York paper. Heretofore the bridge approach to City Hall park has been made gay by the bootblacks who set up umbrellas of variegated hues, rivaling one another in striking colors. These have also been painted with signs of more or less startling advertising efficacy. While all this has constituted a spot

*Let not thy mind run on what thou lackest so much as on what thou hast already.*—Marcus Aurelius.

*Truth is the highest thing that man may keep.*—Chaucer.

CURIOUS juxtapositions of names that hint at many and diverse origins mark the nomenclature of American geography. Famous Italian places and names that we associate with Greek and Roman glories stand with Indian names on the one side—unpronounceable and looking as if slashed out of flint with a tomahawk—and the plainest of Smithvilles on the other. Reading the lists, one may light on Mnemosyne and Mary Ann, Pemigewasset and Philomath, Rome and Ragtown. The charming lake in the park at St. Paul, one of the great twin cities of Minnesota, takes its name pleasantly enough from Italy's Como. One counts this name 11 times as a postoffice in as many of these United States of America, which does not of course include the lakes large and little that are named for the blue Italian waters of song and story.

Como park in St. Paul is plainly one of the city's glories, if one may judge from a handful of photographs at hand. Here are a dozen that show the panoramic beauties of the place, out of a total 20 which exploit all the city. There are glimpses of deep forests as it appears, and open vistas of river and meadow, charming bridges and a pond where unimaginable water lily leaves hint at the gorgeous splendors of the blossoms. Exotic pleasures are found in environs where the Indian not so long ago was the sole lord of primeval fastnesses. The charm and the elegances of landscape gardening somehow seem the most significant mark of the white man's civilization in these places. His motifs to Saxon home-making and the upbuilding of modern industry are less surprising than what he has done to the face of nature.

*We find great things are made of little things.  
And things no lessening till at last  
Comes God behind them.*—Browning.



LILY PADS IN COMO PARK, ST. PAUL, MINN.

## WEIRD ANTEDILUVIAN ZOO SHOWN

AT Stellingen, near Hamburg, is a famous animal park that is now the scene of startling phenomena. Plaster casts of antediluvian monsters are realistically arranged among the ponds and rocks and greenery. Here the diplodocus, some 65 feet long, arches its huge back, bows a blundering head to the green and drags it would appear—a slithering tail across the ground. He is the prototype of the lizard—just imagine! The stegosaurus looks like an enormous hog with a double row of blades from snout to the end of a thick tail. The Males arch over its back and make the beast appear a cross between a pig and a mule.

*Truth is the summit of being;  
Justice is the application of it to others.*—Emerson.

## LITTLE THINGS

SO OFTEN it is said that the little things go to make the daily life what it is. In a great movement, one must be heroic. In the hourly coming and going the petty and sordid things try often to reduce courage to the lowest ebb; to rob us of serenity and irritate us into much that we regret. He is a Christian and a philosopher who can stand against the strain of the small trials, day by day, and keep his peace. And every one of us must admit something less than a whole success in this matter and the need for a greater Christianity and philosophy then we have if we are to be at every moment peace-makers rather than peacebreakers.

The human mind, unaided, is not of itself sufficient always for these things. The small irritabilities in the hours "off-guard" seem often the backfall of many great and noble natures. And he who is wise comes sometime to see that a redeemer greater than his own disposition and character is needed if he is to be serene at heart at all times. A noble wo-

man once said that for many years she was commended by all her friends for a most admirable disposition and she truly believed herself possessed of it. But in later years when she lost the loved ones who had shielded her and was thrown into multiplied perplexities, she found she had been amiable simply because she had not been tried. Her battle with resentment and fear and self-pity in herself showed the need for the need for something greater than the even disposition or the lovable character. She was driven to divine sources to find the peace which stays steadfast in times of storm; and she learned that the human mind must find a savior in divine Mind if it is to be equal to all stress and temptation and emergency.

Christian Science calls us all to a better acquaintance with God; and shows us that if we obey Paul's injunction to find and make our own the same divine quality of thinking which animated Christ Jesus, we will begin to gain victories from the divine standpoint over both great troubles and small annoyances. The

logic of the situation lies just here: that it is not what confronts us, but what we make of what confronts us, that causes trouble; not what we have to meet but the way we take what we have to meet that determines the degree of our happiness. So, to learn how the Mind which governed Christ Jesus disposed of evil, and to begin to think and live from that point of view, is to find the redeemer for all unhappiness. And to carry with us at all moments a thought open to divine Love and consequently closed to human annoyances, is to stand serene in the midst of turmoil and to subdue it. If what we make of evil, the way we regard it, is the cause of our trouble, we are indeed already victors so soon as this is discovered; for while we cannot change other people we can surely and effectively change our thinking about other people when we learn to reflect infinite Mind in all things.

Christian Science teaches that God is divine Mind; the one great intelligence which creates and cares for the universe; that He made only good, sees only good.

The little things, then, as well as the

great ones, will cease to disturb him who takes God with him, in right thoughts, wherever he goes. What even the best of human nature is not equal to, the divine nature can always handle. So he who hopes for peace must seek the divine nature and let it think through him in divine thoughts. Mortals have too long tried to solve their problems without God. Now Christian Science urges us to work out all the perplexities with God. And "with God" means with God's thoughts actually working in our thinking; means the reflection of divine nature right in our thoughts and words and deeds. There really are no little things. Whatever makes for friction or distress, even in the least degree, is important enough to have the law of God applied to its destruction. And when we get ourselves God governed sufficiently we shall see no great or small troubles, but only and always just opportunities to prove the divine presence through better thinking, better doing, better relations with all our fellowmen.

## TABLOID TEACHING AS IT IS EXEMPLIFIED IN CURRANT CORNERS

Five Subjects Taught Five Times a Day With a Few Others Incidental are What the School Board Expects

EVERYTHING every day," was the slogan of the people of Currant Corners, when it came to a question of school teaching. The young teacher, fresh from the normal school, in her pink gingham and soft blond hair, smiled a trifle doubtfully at the school committee and assented to the proposition. "Everything every day" it should be.

Now what did she have to teach? Fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth grade arithmetic first of all. Whether Currant Corners boys and girls ever get as far as Latin or not they can all do sums in a way that makes the little pink-tingham-clad teacher's eyes open. When June comes around and the state examinations are set forth for each class, she despairingly wonders how she will ever work out all the processes of those five stiff examination papers. She hits upon the Napoleonic scheme of giving each paper to the class above as a day's lesson beforehand and she knows that she can rely on the collective Currant Corners arithmetic to establish the correct method.

If she did not teach everything every day the school board would think she

was not earning her \$9 a week. So she calls four geography classes up to the pink gingham knee every day, setting the eighth and ninth grades in one class for this subject, and also for spelling. After one has set forth spelling for three grades in Currant Corners there are not hard words enough left to make two

classes more. One algebra class keeps the balance true, but the algebra class consists of only one pupil, and this again is so much to the good on the time schedule.

American history—five classes every day, for Currant Corners is patriotic and the boys and girls must know the history of their own country. Language, as it is called, not grammar, is also to be administered five times a day in specific study of words, derivations and meanings as well as logical structure in sentences, which is arrived at by diagrams on the blackboard, with the various words set on little islands by a circle of chalk and connected with other words by deviously winding rivers.

Reading classes may be improvised, by calling on geography or history pupils to read out passages from the lesson book. When time can be found there are bona fide reading classes, with books of selections or sometimes a "whole book" to read, like "Heidi" or "The Wonder Book."

Is this all? By no means. There are the arts and morals. Models of conduct are supposed to be produced by the

teacher who handles five times five classes every day. But morals of course are not taught in a class and are rightly an incident to every lesson.

The arts are covered by drawing, penmanship, sight reading of music, song singing and marching. The writing of

compositions might also be classed as an art. The sight reading is the most painful of these processes for child and teacher alike. Pieces of various tunes are on a slip of paper and two pupils are called to stand together. One reads his piece, singing the pitch and speaking the syllable name, expectedly in perfect time. While he is struggling, the other pupil ponders his manuscript. It is to be remarked that they two are never called on to recite simultaneously, but teacher thinks she might almost as well do so, for any sense of real music that this mechanical process arouses.

The marching is done to "Marching Through Georgia," played on a wheezy organ that gives out at the most exciting moment, when teacher, watching over her shoulder to see that Johnny Brown does not pull Eliza's hair, forgets to pump with her feet.

Over the drawing class teacher begs one to draw the veil of silence, which cannot very well be done for the morning singing of songs. This, however, the children enjoy and so the teacher finds refreshment in it, for all it is rather sturdy than melodious.

There was a reptile of the pterodactyl group that had a spread of over 26 feet in its wings—more than the Blériot monoplane. It flew 90 miles or more from the coast. The Revue Scientifique, Paris, says so.

And yet there is good authority for guarding against the small things: the small disloyalties, the small inconsiderateness, the small signs of a waning tenderness; and while to nag a man is not the way to bring him higher, since fault-finding itself is a sign of a lack

trend than they seem to women. Women with their passion for detail exaggerate often the importance of some little thing which if disregarded would drop out of sight and trouble them no more. A man is exasperated by a woman's insistence on some small point which to him seems inconsequential.

And yet there is good authority for guarding against the small things: the small disloyalties, the small inconsiderateness, the small signs of a waning tenderness; and while to nag a man is not the way to bring him higher, since fault-finding itself is a sign of a lack

of love, the man who truly desires to be right in his relation to his wife will not merely dismiss her fault-finding as womanish nonsense but will try to find what it is in himself that has hurt or troubled her.

There is not on either side always enough endeavor to discover and mend the faults which disturb the peace of the other. But as things go now in this worldly world it is unquestionably woman's opportunity to set her husband the example of forbearing patience and to lead him to desire her happiness because she does so much for his.

## Please Don't Block the Procession

SOME one writes an amusing appeal to the public apropos of the moving staircase. He says that the real use of this aid to ascent is to help a man walk upstairs with the minimum of effort, but not to do away with the effort entirely. By walking steadily upstairs exactly as one does on an ordinary staircase one arrives at the top something like twice as soon as usual, and with half the effort. But most persons seem to regard the moving staircase as an elevator. They take their stand on it stubbornly and refuse to budge out of the path of the aspiring man behind who wants to go up at the double quick. Thus the people not only delay themselves but a whole file of energetic folk behind them, as there is no passing possible.

The hint is a valuable one. To stand on the moving staircase was a sufficiently fearsome thing to most of us at the start; now if the next achievement is to climb it as well, while it is actually in motion, let us prove our acrobatic poise and mount it courageously. Anything is better than blocking the procession, even if we are in no such rush ourselves to get somewhere else than we are.

## Chivalry and Such Up to Date

PUNCH has been printing some amusing caricatures of famous people in famous situations, but with a modern setting. For example, Sir Walter Raleigh is shown presenting to Queen Elizabeth with much dignity—a pair of rubbers. Shakespeare is shown dictating two plays at once and a sonnet to young ladies who are ticking away on three typewriters. Richard offers a kingdom for a horse, and can get nothing but a taxi at three shillings the hour—or some such English price as that. Dan Chaucer speeds in his old-time gown and head-dress across a railway station platform. He has just missed the Canterbury excursion train. Ethelred the Unready causes an obstruction at a tube booking office because he can't find his change pocket. Caxton falls back, overcomes with amazement, not to say horror, at the sight of a huge wagon weighted down with rolls of paper labeled, "Five thousand miles of paper for one edition of the Whale."

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## RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE WOMAN IN A HAPPY HOME

ONE of the city magistrates of New York before whom many cases of domestic difficulty come up for adjustment has come out in Harpers Weekly with the statement that in the great majority of the troubles between man and wife it is almost always the woman who opens the way for the final disagreement. She is less ready to make allowances for the man's shortcomings than he is for hers. He finds that young wives fail to exercise "those wonderful peace conservators, understanding, consideration, trust, liberal reasoning."

He admits that the worst offenses are

usually on the man's side, but apparently feels that these would not come about if the woman had been more charitable and liberal in her judgment of her husband in small things.

It is possible that the worthy judge speaks from a natural sympathy with the bothered and nagged masculine nature. He knows how the man feels about all sorts of things, and knows how a little patience with him, of the sort mothers exercise for children, will help a man over a hard place; while fault-finding and nagging drive him deeper into discord. On the other hand the

judge does not know how such matters look to the woman and how deeply tried she often is by the things which the man makes nothing of. Unquestionably the man's life training makes him regard little things as of less disastrous

*The great thing is to love the good and true; and this love proves itself when we recognize and prize the good and true wherever they show themselves.*—Goethe.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, August 19, 1911

### The Business Situation

It would be a good thing if critics and students generally of economic and business conditions could agree as to the real cause of the pessimism and unrest in commercial lines and then set about to find a remedy. For many months the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the withholding of the decisions in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases by the United States supreme court was the reason for business depression. But the handing down of these opinions had little effect one way or the other on general trade. Then it was said that the important financial interests of the country were restrained from entering upon large undertakings until it could be more definitely known what the extent of our harvests would be. The government report as to the condition of the crops was not as favorable as had been expected, but since the date on which the observations were taken there has been a good improvement and many private reports are that the total yield will be considerably larger than that indicated in the government report; some believe it will be above the ten-year average. The crops certainly will be large enough to assure good business were other conditions satisfactory. So the continued lack of confidence cannot be and is not attributed to the crop situation.

Politics is now held to blame for the unsettled condition of affairs. It is in fact about the only thing talked of by those who attempt to diagnose the situation. Entire responsibility for the disturbed condition commercially is now laid at the door of the government for having instigated the numerous investigations of the corporations. There is an unrest in labor circles in both America and Europe which cannot be attributed to American politics, and which in the past has invariably caused a more unsettled condition of affairs in business than politics ever has done. And yet, notwithstanding the amount of pessimistic talk, the slump in the securities markets and the feeling of unrest and uncertainty reported from various parts of the commercial world, the business volume continues large. The last report of the American Railway Association showed a substantial decrease in the number of idle freight cars on the sidings, indicating a good demand for equipment as a result of a moderate expansion in general business. Monetary conditions continue good. A hardening in money rates is expected later when crop moving is at its height but banks generally are in good shape to meet the demands. Basic conditions are sound and there is in reality little reason for the widespread apprehension prevailing. But as long as apprehension exists, conservatism in all lines of trade may be expected. The belief is quite generally entertained that business will show no great amount of improvement until after the presidential election next year.

WHILE other nations are taking their time recognizing the new regime in Hayti, Santo Domingo seems to be doing the proper thing in neighborly action.

### American Hotel Men and Seeing Europe

AT THE business meeting incident to the recent successful gathering of representative hotel men in Boston, it was decided unanimously to have a committee inquire into the possibility of holding a convention of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association in Europe two years hence. There appeared to be only one opinion as to the desirability of taking favorable action to this end. The speakers without exception pointed out the many advantages that would accrue to the association as a result of visiting the older countries and observing the methods followed in the management of the great hotels of the United Kingdom and the continent. By the membership in general the project was regarded in the light of an educational step, and when the delegates and their families separated it was the general hope and expectation that they would be participants in a European trip in 1913.

Since then, one of the members of the committee referred to, a prominent and popular hotel proprietor, has found and given expression to objections. He takes the position that the course proposed would be setting a bad example to other organizations. In addition to the immense sums now spent by Americans abroad would be the expenditures of organizations following in the footsteps of the H. M. M. B. A., the first duty of which is to conserve and advance the hotel business of this side of the Atlantic. A writer in the National Hotel Reporter combats this attitude and holds, very properly, that the proposed European trip must make for the expansion rather than the contraction of the American hotel man's opportunities.

It is hardly necessary at this late day to point out the weakness of the Chinese wall system of political economy. The fallacy of exclusion and protection has been pretty well exposed. It is an exploded idea that a nation or an industry can live unto itself and solely for itself, and prosper. It is not money but circulation of money, its diffusion, that makes good times. The money Americans spend in Europe does not remain there. It simply assists in increasing Europe's purchasing capacity.

Taking the narrowest view of the matter, American hotel men, we believe, can lose nothing and can gain much in a business way by making an organized tour of Europe. They do not claim to know it all, and it is because they know they do not know it all that American hotel men are progressive and among the ablest hosts and entertainers in the world. They are certain to bring back from Europe far more than they leave there, measuring knowledge by a monetary standard. They will come back with broader views, with new ideas, with a more comprehensive grasp upon the relationship that ought to exist between the landlord and the traveler.

The country will not suffer even if their example shall be followed by other organizations. The more Americans see of other peoples, the more universal become their tastes, their desires, and their aspirations. One great essential to human progress, tranquillity and brotherliness is the coming together of mankind on common grounds of interest. Toward this consummation the hotel men of America can be most useful contributors. The cementing influence of their geniality will doubtless be felt in Europe as well as in America and to the advantage alike of both continents.

### Improving the Old National Road

LONG before railroads were thought of, but at a time when the matter of bringing the various parts of this young and growing country into closer connection had become a serious problem—that is to say, in the year 1796—Congress enacted a law authorizing the construction of a national road from Baltimore westward. This highway was eventually built for a distance of 650 miles through Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. The width of the roadway was eighty feet, but only thirty feet was paved, and that with a rather crude macadam. The foundation was made of large stones, the top of smaller ones. Road making was not understood in this country then as it is now, but honest material was put into the construction of this great turnpike, and it is in tolerable condition for long stretches to this day.

A correspondent advances the proposition that the automobilists of the country penetrated by this highway should get together at once with the view to thorough rehabilitation of the road. By furnishing in sections the material and the labor for renewing and resurfacing it, automobile owners can make it once more a great thoroughfare between the sea and the Mississippi river. "What better or more appropriate day for inaugurating if not completing this work than Labor day?" it is asked, and the writer adds: "Let every portion of the states along which the national turnpike runs be aroused, by an auto committee passing back and forth for two weeks, to contribute men and money to finish that work in its entire length in one day."

Whether the project can be rushed through with this expedition, the underlying idea in the proposal is a good one. It is folly for the country at large to wait until Congress shall take hold of the good roads movement. The nation has grown marvelously since 1796, and the conditions now are so entirely different from what they were then that the government cannot reasonably be asked again to interest itself in road building. This work belongs to the states, to communities and to such associations as might be formed in the present instance by the automobilists. The more individual enterprise and local enthusiasm and effort put into the good roads movement the better. Restoration of the old national road is a feasible as well as a desirable undertaking, and nothing could be more appropriate than that the automobilists of the country should take the enterprise under their auspices and push it to completion. They can hardly fail to obtain state and municipal and private aid, if they give evidence of their determination to put the project through.

GOVERNOR WILSON of New Jersey has given a practical demonstration of the fact that a college experience need not disqualify any man for just plain, straight talk.

### Beautifying Railway Roadways

THE Railway Gardening Association, in session in Chicago, is reported to have gone on record formally approving the plan of making all structures defining railway rights of way as something other than fences. Flowering hedges are to be substituted for the combinations of wood and metal that now keep wandering kine from perambulating the tracks and mark the precise limits of corporation territory. Not even the Pennsylvania road's landscape gardener, who fathered this proposition, is confident enough to suppose that the plan recommended is to be generally followed immediately. It will work out first in suburban regions, on branch lines and where local sentiment is active in advocacy of combining esthetics with transit betterment. If proved profitable as well as likable there, judged by prudent, practical tests, then the verdure-clad boundary marks will begin to trail out along the main lines, as indeed they do now on some systems.

A stout hedge is a better barrier against wind-driven snow than a woven-wire fence, and far more satisfying to a tourist's eye than the customary palings and fences now too often used as advertising hoardings. The first of American railroads to accept the advice of landscape architects in laying out its roadbed and its station grounds was the Boston & Albany, and it never has regretted the step. These advisers are of an optimistic, expansive type. Their vision of need often outruns immediate possibilities of fulfillment. It may be many years before the hedge takes the place of the fence on the average railway; but there will doubtless be more miles of it in 1912 than there are now, and once it becomes politic to cater thus to a discriminating public the rill will swell to a river, as it were.

WHEN the battleship Rivadavia is launched from the Fore River yards the Argentine Republic will have a sea fighter big enough to reflect credit both on the nation that owns the ship and on the company that built it.

Two years ago the United States furnished less than 10 per cent of the merchandise imported by Russians. Germany and Great Britain outclassed the republic as manufacturers of goods for Russian consumption. Recent reports from St. Petersburg indicate that the trade returns for 1911 will show a marked gain in imports from the United States, sufficient to put the country, in the place hitherto held by Great Britain. The causes are not far to seek. American makers of agricultural machinery have carried out new invasions of territory, and have offered more tempting prices. There is more direct shipment of all kinds of goods and less transshipment than formerly. Arrangements have been worked out facilitating banking and credit between sellers and purchasers. Last, but not least, John Hays Hammond, with influential connections in Wall street and at Washington, has visited the Russian capital and Moscow, and has "promoted" increase of trade and ultimate investment of American dollars and men in Russia.

Russia's eventual utilization of her own vast natural resources makes it unlikely that America can build up a large line of exports desired by Russians for food, fuel or illumination. For fabrics she still needs our cotton, and probably long will need it. Where the profit lies, for Americans, is in taking advantage of Russian backwardness in manufacturing and in the lack of such reserves of trained mechanics and managers of industrial plants as Russia's neighbors have, conspicuously Germany. Pending the development of Russian industrialism, an enormous field for exploitation of trade

### American Sales to Russia

in manufactured products lies open to German, British, French and American traders on the west and to Americans and Japanese on the east. America, until comparatively recently, has not seemed to be intent on getting a natural share of this business.

The new American ambassador to Russia, the Hon. Curtis Guild, is exceptionally well equipped to foster national trade interests in the empire. Brought up in the office of New England's leading commercial journal and trained to study problems of manufacturing and of trade, he will take up con amore any official tasks that involve promotion of American trading interests; and in his non-official intercourse with Russians he will be found a well-informed as well as eloquent exponent of Americanism on its commercial side.

CONGRESS can fall back now at any time on the good old rule, "When in doubt, go home."

NO LESSENING of desire to own precious or semi-precious stones coincides with increase of the world's population or of its wealth. If the Orient holds them as relatively less valuable, the Occident offsets this decline by its higher rating of jewels as forms of investment in quick assets. Diffusion of wealth over large areas of territory and among peoples formerly relatively poor naturally increases the demand for diamonds, rubies, pearls and the like, the symbols and badges of luxury and power, according to the classics of literature and the traditions of courts. Nor is the appeal of the jewel on the esthetic side a whit less seductive. Rising standards of education, passing of beliefs hostile to love of beauty for its own sake, these also make ownership and enjoyment of jewels more common than formerly. Moreover, educational institutions, museums and private collections multiply, the owners and custodians of which seek possession of fine mineral specimens. Agents of these museums or of private collectors scour the earth to find new deposits of favorite ancient gems or to locate new kinds. Chiefly owing to these explorers is due recent rapid increase of kinds of precious stones and new sources of supply.

Few persons realize that in Arkansas, British Columbia and the Ungava district of Canada there are American diamond fields that at some time may be seriously competing with the South African mines. Thus far the Arkansas field has been the most remunerative and promising. During the past year mineralogists and expert buyers of precious stones have been keenly interested in discoveries of black opals in New South Wales, blue sapphires in Montana and rose beryl in Madagascar.

For some years past the well-being of the diamond market of the world and the output of the South African mines have been determined by conditions of general business in the United States. American demand shapes the market price. A New York "near panic" causes the values of South African company shares to fall, and closes the mines or causes a reduction of output. Present conditions in the United States tend to have a depressing result in London and the Transvaal.

Some of the finest pearls entering the American market each year come from the fresh water mussels taken from streams in the Mississippi valley; and the total annual value of that pearl-shell supply, used in making buttons, is many thousands of dollars. With customary disregard for conservation, the streams are being denuded faster than the pearl mussels can reproduce their kind. But Congress has authorized an experiment in forced culture of the mussels, and in due time streams may be restocked.

IT LOOKS as if there were something hatching for the poultry trust.

It is a peculiar human trait that people in general are more or less constantly on the alert for opportunities of increasing the labor and responsibility of other people. Especially is this true of people of leisure. They are almost unerring in the skill with which they find new occupations for busy people. Ask the busiest man in the world, the farmer, about it. He will tell you that it is next to impossible for him to converse for ten minutes with a man who knows nothing about farming without being informed of several additional things he might do in order to keep himself fully employed. A mail carrier who once sought advice of a stranger was told that what he needed was an occupation that would keep him on his feet! A farmer who rises at 4, and is doing chores when he isn't working through a day of sixteen hours, is told by city visitors, Chautauqua lecturers and magazine writers that he would be richer and happier if he would only make better use of his opportunities.

They are now trying to convince him that the thing to do when he is resting is to plant eucalyptus trees with the ultimate view of raising opossums. The farmer, they say, always has a patch of ground that will grow eucalyptus trees, and if he will cut down the time he gives to novel reading and croquet and plant a few saplings every day he will soon have a grove. Then he needs only a pair of opossums to be in a fair way toward making a fortune from opossum fur.

The opossums will be scarcely any trouble at all. They are passionately fond of the eucalyptus leaf. They are also fond of fruit and vegetables. The farmer would find it necessary to chase them out of the orchard and the truck garden at intervals through the day—and night—but this would be only wholesome exercise for him, and it would go far toward relieving agriculture of its monotony.

Yet the main thing for the farmer to consider, of course, would be the reward. Opossum fur is becoming more and more valuable, and if in course of time he could go to market every year with a few thousand skins he would soon, so to speak, be an opossum magnate. It might be the case, of course, as has happened with regard to other small fur-bearing animals, that the opossums would multiply until the countryside would be forced to rise up and exterminate them for its own protection. Who has not heard of the Australian rabbit and the Belgian hare? But let us not take this matter seriously. There is nothing to it save that it was time to find more work for the farmer. If it had not been the raising of opossums that was recommended to him it might have been the culture of canary birds.

THE new American ambassador to Russia seems to have the hearty confidence of the republic which he represents.

### Gems New and Old

### Possibilities of 'Possum Farming